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VOL. VIII NO. 48 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
23rd February	Angora ..	4298 to Marseilles only.
28th "	Karmala ..	8983
6th March ..	Nayanza† ..	6695
13th " ..	Khyber ..	8946
19th " ..	Remeu ..	1 540 extra
20th " ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th " ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date about	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5578	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
23rd February	Purnea	Basrah direct.
23rd " ..	Linga	.. Karachi via Kath Ports
26th " ..	Karoa	.. East South Africa; via Porebunder.
26th " ..	Chakla	.. Karachi direct

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
a Yeboshi Maru	K Kitamura	958	9th Feb	26th Feb
Wasano Maru	M Tommits	38 9	5th Feb	26th Feb
Kinai Maru	..	9?	26th Feb	3rd Mar
*Yetorofu Maru	Y Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	3rd Mar
Tenshin Maru	Hidesuna	102	28th Feb	2th Mar
Kotsu Maru	..	185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

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REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Rushu Maru	K Uchihi	3th Feb	25th Feb	Japan
Yuki Maru	T Yasuda	5th Feb	25th Feb	"
Siam Maru	D Hirai	28th "	16th Mar	"
Jado Maru ..	S Arai	28th "	16th Mar	"
Shingo Maru	..	12th Mar	2rd "	"

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8th June 1920.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Killah Mosul, Basrah City.

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Subscribed Capital £600,000
Paid up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000
Reserve Fund £240,000

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Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000

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BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
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KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	19,53,750	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,20,592	8	2

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
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D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
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Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

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LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

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PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

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Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Osakashi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of [illegible] 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per [illegible] amounts to Rs. [illegible]
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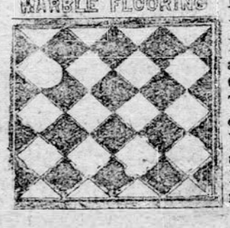

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M.B.E.H. (London).

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Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

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It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

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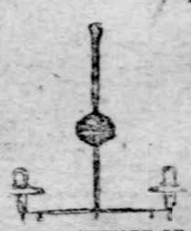

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT SUPREME BLESSING do you pray for? "Perfect health and strength", if so, just drop a letter with descriptions of disease. Particulars free. Correspondence confidential. O. EMPORIM, 1/4, Beaden Row, Calcutta (15). 8318

A RARE OFFORTUNITY—Large English firms wanting accommodation for shops and hotel business, on large scale (for about 100 visitors), on the Mall Lahore, which can be built to suit their requirements. Please correspond stating particulars and the rent willing to pay. Apply to Box No. 117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8882

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo list, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and honest COMPOUNDER. Pay Liberal. See Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Baleshwar. 8879

WANTED—TYPIST, (Lady Preferred) Conversant with Office routine and General Correspondence. Apply stating terms and reference to Box No. 107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8847

WANTED—Two CLERKS, knowing office work and correspondance of a cotton exporting firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8843

WANTED—A thoroughly practical PARSEE or INDIAN first or second class Engineer for an up-country Mill. Reply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8860

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS for our Ideal De Luxe High Class Turkish Cigarettes. Pay and Commission according to work guaranteed. Apply personally between 2 and 3 p.m. to Sole Agents:—NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8920

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES to work as housemaster and teacher in Dexinamurti vadharthi Bhuvan, Bhavanagar, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to N. K. BHAT, M.A., Superintendent, Shree Daxinamurti Bhuvan, Bhavanagar. 8838

WANTHD—Following establishment for Cotton Ginning Factories in the Punjab. (1) MANAGER, having practical experience of running a factory and sales and purchase of Kapas, an all round businessman. Salary Rs. 100-150. (2) An ACCOUNTANT in sales and purchases of Cotton, Kapas, Wheat, Oilseeds, etc., to work as Secretary and Inspector of all the Factories. Salary Rs. 150-200. (3) ACCOUNTANT qualified and experienced in English Book-keeping. A superior man to control all accounts at Head Office. Salary Rs. 75—100 (4) ACCOUNTANTS and LEDGER keepers Salary Rs. 45-50 (5) CLERKS with knowledge of English correspondence to work as Store-keepers. Salary Rs. 35-45. (6) SHORTHAND TYPIST, with general knowledge of accounts and correspondence, etc. Salary Rs. 75-100. (7) ORDINARY TYPISTS with knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 30-40. (8) CASHIER with good knowledge of accounts in Urdu. Salary Rs. 30-40. Security in case of Nos. 1 and 8, required, either personal or cash. Apply to Box No. 116 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ATTORNEY to work as an assistant in a well going Attorney's Firm. Apply to Box No. 115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8835

TYPIST WANTED in an Import office. Apply immediately, stating salary to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8931

WANTED—Competent PROOF READERS with a knowledge of English and Gujarati. Apply to Box No. 113, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8869

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Correspondence in English properly. Apply to JOOMABHOY SHARIF & SONS, 40, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9. 8979

WANTED—A TYPIST, having knowledge of account. Apply stating salary required and previous experience to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8930

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced COUNTERMEN for Stationery Department also a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of Typewriting. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8940

WANTED—An experienced ANGLO-INDIAN or GUJERATI CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and SALESMEN for General Piece-goods Firm. Apply sharp Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8821

SITUATION WANTED.

A young Parsi Collegian is desirous of accompanying a well-to-do gentleman to Europe or any civilised country as his assistant. Apply immediately to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 89.6

WANTED.

WANTED.—A second-hand COTTAG PIANO for Up country School. Cheapness essential. Particulars to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8924

FOR a small manufacturing Industrial concern.—WANTED a financier Rs. 10,000 required. Interest and Commission allowed liberally. Apply Box No. 135, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8953

BUSINESS—Fininicier wanted to finance an established import business in Fort upto Rs. 20,000. Write to Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8925

WANTED—Agents for selling few shares of Rs. 10 each of an established firm with a handsome commission. See personally to the Agents, the Diamond Bankers Ltd. 18 Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8872

WANTED—well ventilated and well furnished FLAT with Bath-room at Colaba Cuffe Parade or somewhere near Bandstand for a French couple. Write to MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 240, Javeri Bazar. 8854

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CANVASSER for a Mill-Store supplying firm. If honest and able, chances of partnership in the near future. Steadfastness, influence and experience strictly required. Apply sharp to Box No. 120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8898

FOR SALE.

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A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREJ, opposite Charni Road, Station. 8875

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and hat bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran 7465

READY—New 20 B.H.P. Super Diesel Crude OIL ENGINE, cart weighing scale, vertical engines, Cameron Pump and Electric Fans, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 8849

11 Lb. NEW THIN SKIN WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, choicest fresh dessert apples. Rs. 6 each. 11 lbs. THIN SKIN ALMONDS Rs. 17. Prices with postage. DAR BROS., Srinagar, Kashmir. 8616

FOR SALE.—Excellent opportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine, Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative. Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

FOR SALE.—Several large landed properties at Mormugao and Sanvardem, suitable sites for Buildings, Commercial, Industrial and Bungalow on principal streets and close to Railway Station. It would be worth while to learn particulars at once apply. THOMA CAESER, Mormugao, Portuguese India. 8941

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, Back Spacer and Tab, Look and work like New, Rubber Cover only, Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—10-12 D. F. P., two-seater MOTOR CAR in good working order. Apply Dr. S. R. SONEJI, 256, Kalbadevi Road. 8869

ON VIEW—Capt. ADJUTANT C. F. Toft's valuable furniture drawing room suite cabinets, Almyrahs, etc., at No. 16 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, to be sold to-morrow. 8952

GETTING SHORTLY a Chevrolet MOTOR Car from America, Cheap price. Write for particulars to ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES & Co., 265, Horby Road, Fort, Bombay. 8904

FOR SALE—Two-seater car, Dicky seat, Book magneto, over Hall and new painted, Luks lamps, Horn, step for Rs. 1800 in the good condition. Apply Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8927

FOR SALE—8 H. P. Blackstone OIL ENGINE, 3 ft. Screw-cutting Lathe, Drilling machine, Blower, Wood-lathe, etc. Apply to PANDURANG MANAKJI KHEDKAR, Mugbhat Cross Lane, Bombay, 4. 8936

INDENTS are booked at very low rates for American Cement, China clay, Bleaching powder, Blue castor oil bottles, etc., Shipment guaranteed. Write for particulars to ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 8903

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Up-to date FLATS in Gell Street (Club Road), rent from Rs. 210 to 270 per month and also at Walkeshawar Road from Rs. 250 to 450 per month. Apply SOLE AGENTS. The Orient House, Agency, 31, Hummum Street, Fort. 8867

TO BE LET.—From 1st April, 1920 for high-class Hindu Families, "ZARINA COTTAGE" (Eight Blocks) at Khotwady third Lane Sandhurs Road two blocks each Rs. 225; two blocks each Rs. 250; two blocks each Rs. 275; and two blocks each Rs. 300. All fitted with electric lights. Apply Mr. MASANALY M. GANGRIWALLA, within. 8900

TO LET—GROUND and two UPPER FLOORS of a building under construction at Colaba, accommodation on each floor, Drawing, Dining Billiard and three Beds with attached bath rooms, Verandah on East and West, outhouse detached. Alterations to suit the convenience of the intending tenants will be made. Please apply Taraporvala and Bharoocna, Architects, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 8889

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 11,86,34,250
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,18,63,425

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The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
B. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

ON AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium

TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.
CHIEF AGENTS.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road.
LONDON AGENTS.
Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited 4, Moorgate Street, E. C. 3.

R. P. GANDHI,
8146 Secretary.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET—Or long lease, a suitable up-to-date spacious ground floor well-suited for Bank purposes at the junction of Hornby Road. Apply sharp Box No. 109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8836

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS for the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on Rs. 45 per mensem including War allowance with prospects of being made permanent. Those having passed either School Final or Matriculation Examination need only apply. Persons knowing typewriting will be preferred.
Apply to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay. 8886

RENEWAL OF STEPS AT MOUNT MARY'S CHAPEL BANDRA HILL.

TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned work of renewing the steps

Quantity.—210 Brs.—Removal of old work.

Quantity.—29 Brs.—Excavation in foundation.

Quantity.—787 Cub. ft.—Steps of Kurla stone or any other suitable stone 6in. thick including fixing, etc.

Quantity.—1450 Cub. ft.—Coping stone on the wall (old stone to be used.)

Quantity.—50 Brs.—Brick masonary wall 3 ft. high and 1-6 in. wide.

Quantity.—126 squares.—Paving with Khanky stone 6in. thick.

Tenders will be received upto the 4th prox. by the undersigned, from whom any information and further particulars may be obtained on application. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenderers should specify the earliest time within which they can complete the work.

L. S. PEREIRA,
Chaplain,
Mount Mary's
Bandra Hill.
23-2-1920. 8896

PUBLIC NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for ready waste (cotton and Yarn) at the HINDOOSTAN MILL situated at Jacob Circle, the WESTERN INDIA MILL at Kalachowky Road, and the HONGKONG MILL at Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, and which will be received at the Companies' office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay till the 8th March 1920. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on companies' printed forms only will be accepted.

THACKERSY MOOLJI & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1920. 8951

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Contractors for works to be executed in connection with Construction of new Railway lines and will be received up to 11th March, 1920.

Plans and other particulars regarding the proposed works can be seen on application to the office of the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
for Railways and Communications,
Baroda State.
Baroda, 23rd February, 1920. 8950

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Country Spirit for Country Liquor Shop No. 46 situated at Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar, for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1920 to 31st March 1921 will be sold by Public Auction at the TOWN HALL at 12 noon (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license, etc., can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
16th February, 1920. 8883

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEERS, with Second Class Certificates (Parsi or Mohomedan), required for the Zanzibar Government. Salary Rs. 300 per month, and house allowance Rs. 30 per month. For further particulars apply to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorates,
Nicol Road, Bombay. 8884

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

NOTICE.

THE Supply and Transport Embarkation, Bombay, OFFICERS' MESS is now CLOSING DOWN. All outstanding bills and claims must be submitted to the HONORARY SECRETARY prior to 15th March, 1920, after which date no claim can be entertained.

G. WARDELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
President.
8849

NOTICE.

MR. LESLIE SEWELL HUDSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Bombay as from 1st October, 1919.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1920. 8919

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.08
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12 0
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920 the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 8294

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

GROUND FLOOR of "VILLA HELVETIA," in Middle Colaba, five large bed-rooms with separate bathrooms for each, large verandas, drawing room, dining room, Elec. L. and P., latest sanitary fittings, motor garage and servants' quarters. For rent and other particulars apply on the premises. 8897

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register, are informed that the share certificates for new issue of shares are now complete and may be obtained at the Bombay Branch of the Bank upon presentation of the aplication allotment and 2nd Call receipts. 8.0

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of public traffic that due check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the Holi Festival, the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission of the undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.

Permission will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer not later than 4th March, 1920, on the production of the last year's permit, on certain specified conditions for making holes in such public streets as have not been traversed by tramways or treated with tar or similar materials for any period not exceeding six days, i.e., the full-moon day and the following five days.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th February, 1920. 8948

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JETHALAL VITHALDAS, who was carrying on business in partnership with our client Mr. KESHAVLAL KHUSHALDAS as Chemists and Druggists at Princess Street, Eshim Building, under the name style and firm of J. Keshavlal and Co., has left the partnership firm about three days ago without giving any notice or intimation whatsoever to our client and his present whereabouts are not known to our client. The said Jethalal Vithaldas our client suspects he has been recovering the partnership outstandings and claims and misappropriating the sale to himself in entire disregard of our client and to his great detriment and prejudice. Debtors of the said firm and other persons firms or bodies having any moneys due to the firm or on dealings transactions or connections with the firm are warned against paying any amount or entering into any transaction or dealing whatsoever with the said Jethalal Vithaldas and if inspite of this intimation any party will pay any amount to or enter into any dealing or transaction with the said Jethalal Vithaldas in connection with the said Firm he will do so at his own risk as to all costs and consequences.

All persons indebted or liable to the said firm in any way and all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against the said firm are hereby required to submit their statement of account of debt or liability or of claim or demand to the undersigned within days from the date hereof.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.
DUBASH & Co.
Attorneys for Mr. Keshavlal Khushaldas.
8947

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 191 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 22nd day of January 1920.

Summons for answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) PEEROZSHAW KHURSETJI DARUWALLA alias MASTER, (2) NADIRSHAW KHURSETJI DARUWALLA alias MASTER (3) BAHADURJI KHURSETJI DARUWALLA alias MASTER all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

FRAMROZ KHURSETJI DARUWALLA alias MASTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, whose whereabouts are not known. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to transfer the 6 Bombay Municipal Debentures as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein to the names of the Plaintiffs as well as the Defendant; that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this suit or that any event the costs of the Plaintiffs may be otherwise provided for you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of March 1920, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of January, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of January, 1920.
MESSRS. DUBASH & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAWJEE MANU GHATI, Patel of Danda, residing at Santa-Cruz, has agreed to sell to my client the lands described in the Schedule, hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence, at Maharaj Mansions, (at the entrance of Khetwadi, 6th Lane), Sandhurst Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

The following Survey Nos. in the village of Kole-Kalyan alias Kalina, in Salsette Taluka, District Thana:—

Survey No.			Plot No.
373	...	...	5
417	...	...	4 & 7
418	...	...	1, 11 ,& 12
419	...	...	6
420	...	...	Portion of 1

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1920.
H. V. DIVATIA,
Vakil, High Court.
Purchaser's Pleader.
8929

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIVGIR DAYAGIR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of reclaimed pasture and tax land or ground admeasuring 900 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of all that piece or parcel of land or part situate on the East side of Dammer Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 337, New No. 2166, Old Survey No. 616 and New Survey No. 7979 and which said portion is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Hurji, on or towards the West by the said Dammer Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rupibai wife of Shivgir Dayagir, on or towards the South by a private passage and the buildings on which said piece of land bear Municipal D. Ward Nos. 2685, 2686 and 2687 and Street Nos. 1-1 and 2 save and except the portion of Land admeasuring 180 to 190 square yards or thereabouts with the building standing thereon and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2685 and Street No. 1 and a portion of Ward No. 2687 and Street No. 2.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8927

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGABAI alias JAMNABAI, widow of the late Thacker Jeyram Odharji has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MORARJI KHIMJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and being on the East side of Vithalwady Street in the District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,125 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 141 New No. 1319 and Old Survey No. 153 and New Survey No. 1109 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1620 and Street Nos. 22-25 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North and East by the property of Laxmidas Khimji's market, on or towards the South by the property of Shri Nathji Maharaj and on or towards the West by the Vithalwady Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.
RUGHLOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
8942 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAVAKSHA JAMSHEDJI DUBASH has entrusted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of Forse freehold tenure by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other pieces under Old Nos. 182, 183, 184, New Nos. 13/80, New Survey No. 6888, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2219, Street No. 2718 and which premises are situate at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North and South by other portions of the leasehold land comprised in and demised by the said lease of 6th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine to Manekji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the East by the property of the said Manekji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Kasim Hirji, but now of Pestonji Burmanji Sethna.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8776

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY.

and

COTTON AND SILK MILLS

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1, being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March 1920 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 4th day of April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10934 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7884 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 508 and 508A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Subdistrict of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—Piece of land situate at Mali Manjri in Tukdi and Pottikdi Poona, Taluka Haveli, bearing Survey No. 17 admeasuring acres 2 Gunthas 24 and 3 (bighas) assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land and buildings of Shival Votilal on the South by the Public Road going from East to West, on the North the land of Rana Laxman and on the West by the 1/3rd portion (of the land in the said Survey Nos.) belonging to the Narshinghji Mills. (2) Piece of Mubarki Vatan land bearing Survey No. 19 being a Vatan to Mahar sadmeasuring 11¼ acres Assessment (Nil) bounded on the East by the Vatan land of Maharas bearing Survey No. 18 on the South by the Public Road, on the West by Survey No 17 and on the North by the river Mulla Nutha. Both pieces of land are subject to the lease dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mowjee Vola and Co. attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

8603 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAWJI MORARJI and MOHANLAL MADHAWJI, a minor by his father and guardian the said Madhawji Morarji, both of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or either of them or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,293 sq are yards or thereabouts and which said land forms a part of Collector's Old Nos. 491, 496, 497, Collector's New Nos. 4201, 4311 and 4342 and New Survey No. 2/44 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5251, and Street No. 148 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the East by Mahim Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Mancharam Balgovind on the North by the vacant land of Fatmabai, widow of Jamoodin Dadoomia and on the South by the house of Mancharam Balgowandas.

SECONDLY All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2432 square yards or thereabouts and which said land forms part of Collector's Old Nos. 491, 496, 497, Collector's New Nos. 4201, 4241, and 4342 and New Survey Nos. 2/44 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5253 and Street Nos. 152-154 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Mahim Bazar Road on the West by the property of Mancharam Balgowandas on the North by the property of Mia Alimia Hoosainia and on the South by the property of Jamoodia Dadoomia.

Dated the 24th day of February, 1920.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,

8728 Purchaser's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IGNATIUS FRANCIS PEREIRA, PHILIP GABRUEL PEREIRA and JOSEPH PHILOMEN PEREIRA have contracted with our client Mr. MAHOMEDHUSEIN ABDULALLI PITALWALLA for sale of the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground in the village of Kantwady in the Dandi Kharta in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, District Thana, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement, about 5,000 square yards and bearing Survey No. 210, Pot No. 1 and Entry No. 1883 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. A. M. Pereira on or towards the South partly by the property of A. M. Pereira and partly by the property belonging to the Bandra Municipality, on or towards the East partly by the property of J. A. Pereira and property of Bandra Catholic House Co operative Society, Limited and on or towards the West partly by the property of A. M. Pereira and partly by the Public Road.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & Co.,

8938 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABIBI, widow of Mahmad Abdulla Jiekar has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to HARIVALLABH LUXAMIDAS, who has contracted to sell the same to my client Mr. DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS. All persons having any claim against the said propeprty by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Jariwala Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise same will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring sixty (60) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 846, New No. 8011 and Old Survey No. 1871 and New Survey No. 2/840 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6796 and Street Nos. 214-216 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Fakruddin and on or towards the South by the property of Ghanchi Jacoob.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.

AMBALAL M. MODY,

Vakil High Court.

8934

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ALIMAHOMED RAJABALLI LAKHDIAR, late of Bomb y Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a clerk. ..... Deceased

Bai KULSOMBAI, widow of Alimahomed Rajaballi, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sardhurst Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last will and Test ment.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,

8333 Petitioners' Attorneys.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,

Wholesale Chemist,

Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER TO MAKE CHARCOAL AND TO TAKE ALL FOREST PRODUCTS AT UMBERCRIC AND BONTA PARAGNA NAGAR AVALI OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NEAR DAMAN

Suit No. 3568 of 1919.

GANGADHAR MAHADEV KARANDIKAR ..... Plaintiff

vs.

MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD. Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court, dated 26th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay in pursuance to the said order the following property on Monday the 1st March, next at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

1. The right to cut Timber, to make charcoal, and to take all other forest products in and from the Forests at Umbercui and Bonta of Paragna Nagar Avali of the Portuguese Government near Daman.

These two forests were sold by Public Auction under certain terms and conditions of which are specified in the conditions of sale on the 30th day of August, 1918, and were purchased by the parties to this suit for Rs. 3,78,000 plus two per cent. Government expenses, which sum and ex-enses have already been paid to the Portuguese Government.

It is believed that the forests contain about 25 per cent. of teak trees, 25 per cent. of timber other than teak and 50 per cent. of are wood. The trees are grouped in 44 coupes, viz., 28 coupes in Umbercric and 15 coupes in Bonta. These coupes vary in size as will be seen from the maps of the forests which are open for inspection in the Receiver's Office. Out of these 44 coupes trees comprised in two coupes of Bonta and in two coupes in Umbercric have partly been but and two coupes of Umbercui have already been sold by the parties, thus leaving 38 coupes wholly uncut. The total amount of timber actually cut from the two coupes at Benta and two at Umbercric since the date of the contract is worth about rupees one lakh out of which timber worth about rupees forty thousand is still in the hands of the parties and will be included in the property sold. The forests are to be cleared on or before the 15th day of June, 1925, and all trees can be cut except mowra trees and those trees marked with black band as reserved.

II.—Depot at Bapi: In this Depot there are following articles.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of about Rs. 10,000.

This liable to be increased or decreased before the date of the sale according to the quantities which may be sold and brought from the forests.

(b) Two motor lorries of Ford make quite new and not used.
(c) One riding horse (white) with saddle.
(d) One pair of mare (white) with harness.
(e) One red Tonga horse.
(f) One Surti Tonga and one country Tonga.
(g) One cart and a pair of bullocks.
(h) One horse working in the forests.
(i) six chairs.
(j) One bench.
(k) Utensils as per list which will be porduced at the sale worth about Rs. 300.

III.—Depot at Sanjan.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of Rs. 3,000 (See note as regards the Timber at the Vapi Depot.

IV.—Articles at Santa such as chairs, benches, tongas, etc., a list of these will produced at the sale.

These articles are worth about Rs. 2,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Khar Solicitors for the Plaintiff at 65, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 16 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, next to the Imperial Mansion (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wool also open carved household furniture, very rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiter, rich large ana small carpets, electric table fan and lamps drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and table ornaments, terracotta figures, sweet tone cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads mirror door cloth almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawwers, teapoys, hat stands reclining sofas, wall and table cloths, double meat safes, aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of Captain C. F. Tofts, Adjutant 1-13th G. I. P. Rv., Rn. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Friday, 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Grey lands," No. 3 New Marine Lines, valuable household furniture, rich glass and chinaware, large and small carpets, sweet toned piano by Collard and Collard, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, writing tables, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. C. H. Barnard Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachand Devchand and his wife, Bai Lahorbai alias Kesarbai, the Mortgages under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubdas Shivji and others of the 1st part Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgages of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th March, 1920, at 4-30 (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements chawls, or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of part of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagors and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2227 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1698 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Karen and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1920.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), two vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.

2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in long working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch.

Length 130ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 136 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.

"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip, Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 16in.—34in.—26in. by 15in. stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—6ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch, length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.

Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by fiving bridges. Each launch is divided by 5 steel bulkheads into fore and after peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.

3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.

4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.

5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine the balance will have to be paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine,

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,

Government Auctioneers.

Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1920.

8790

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Scrap Iron, Empty Casks, Wire and Manilla Rope, Life Belts, Wood, Steam Lighting Set, Troop Gear, Tail End Shafts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 25th February 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dockyard, Mazagon the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, paint kegs, comp. paint drums and ghee, biscuit and varnish tins, scrap iron, empty paint casks, old Manilla rope, life belts, steel wire rope, coir hawser, old scrap wood, steam lighting set, 65 volts and 50 volts, troop gear, matting, curtains, carpets, medical comforts, tail end shafts, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at the Presidency Mills Godown, Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of the Bharat Spg. and Wg. Mills Coy., the following Cotton Waste of the Hubli Mills:—

400 bales Lickerin Fly No. 1, (Hubli Mills).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan, Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water.

96 Bales Dhamangaom cotton.
On account of the Insurance Office.
4 Bales African Wardha and Bengal cotton, damaged by sea water.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUG GAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, this day, WEDNESDAY, the 25th and to-morrow, the 26th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of six bales of blankets, bales of C P goods, cases of colours, 15 bales of gunnies, 2 cases boots new, bicycles, one lot water pipes, big iron joint pipes, machinery, indigo, assafoetida, tins of ghee, white stone, statues, silk bordered turbans, saddles, clarionet, cases of household articles, trunks, and boxes, twist, provisions, brass and copperware, umbrellas, old clothing, rose water, cylinders, empty casks, grain, leather one lot empty baskets, etc etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bundles of steel hoops, bundles of brass pots, cask of soda, cask of bar soap, cask of papers, cask of luggage, pieces of brass, bags of sweeping grain, bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of wheat, bags of jawri, bags of bajri, bags of country drug, bundles of empty gunny bags, bales of C P goods, bales of printed forms box of lead pieces, bales of F P cotton, bundle of copper sheets, bundle of writing papers, box of brassware, kegs of Phynile, empty gas cylinders, empty wooden cases, box of locks, cases of tea, bundles of hemp, bundles of coir ropes, case of acid, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH NO. 6500.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gally of the Moolji Jetha Market by the order of Thakore Jethabhai Govindji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Laxmichand Ramkishan of the Lakhmidas Market.

5 Bales Japanese longcloth No. 6500.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF OVERLAND TYPE MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Kelly Saul David, Esq., and on account and at the Risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Tehmurus Ratanji Bhathena.

1 Overland type Motor Car with Plander, Engine with Taxi Meter and all other accessories, in running order, No. 5049.

Terms:—Cash at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, comprising superior quality whipcords, cashmeres, cover coatings, reversibles, serges, etc., etc., in lo's suitable to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers in woollen piece-goods.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, Household furniture such as drawing room suits, sofas, cabinets, double and single almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, toilet tables, easy chairs, dining tables and chairs, crockery, wooden cots, teapoy, gramophones, electric lamps, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

SALE OF DENTAL GOODS.

On 2nd March, 1920.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DENTISTS'.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T., DENTAL GOODS, such as "Harvard" Telescopic chair, S. S. W. Portable chair, tube, pin and Diatoric teeth all necessary operating and workroom appliances, drugs, odd stock, etc., etc., by order of the party concerned.

The goods will be on view from 27th February, 1920, at our Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street and are open to private offers.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be removed by the purchaser within three days after the sale.

Also for sale by public auction on TUESDAY, 2nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our Rooms 23, Churchgate Street, 600 celluloid sheets 50" by 20", by the order of the party concerned.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MALAD.

High Court Suit (o. 294 of 918.
Abdul Latiff Bin Abdul Rahim, Hakim ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Vinayak D. Kamat and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order made in the said suit on the 11th day of December, 1919 Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 14th day of March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) the following vacant piece of land on the premises.

Particulars of property:—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kasba malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the district of Thana, admeasuring 10,672 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Plot No. and bounded on the west by the Ghod Bunder Road on the east by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines, on the South by the land of Dwarkanath Moroba and on the north by the land of Narayen Ganoba satdhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors for the Receiver at their offices in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Don't Be Puzzled. —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY S C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

53/3, Laxmi Datta Lane, Baghbazar,

P. O. CALCUTTA.

Established 1889 Over 28 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation for and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chatarjee's Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMMENCING MONDAY 1st MARCH 1920

For an all-too-brief season

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD

PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

MUSICAL FLIGHT OF FANCY

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

On their Minds

ALL NEW ITEMS

A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the Choicest Ingredients.

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

A Billiant Company of 18 Artistes including the Famous

"PURPLE BAND"

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"SPLENDID COWARD"

A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The Story of a Son's Sacrifice to shield his Mother.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

INTOLERANCE

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre o St. Bartholomew.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S PARTY

Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, presents to their Patrons To-Night a film of

Glory, Pomp and Grandeur !

These are the Three Keynotes of the Theda Bara Super-Picture,

"CLEOPATRA"

that has created—and is daily creating—a furore in the city.

One's hair seem to rise as you watch past History, unfold itself in a great, breathless Panorama. Rome, Alexandria and Egypt of the Barbaric Ages live again. You see the magnificent great scenes of the triumphal entry of Caesar to the Forum,—the oration over his dead body by Mark Antony, several thousand men engaged in the bloody Battle of Actium, the Ancient ships of War ablaze with battle fire, the encamping on the desert of the huge army of the Siren, the Pysamide, the Sphinx the tremendous City strewn with thousands of tents !—All this holds you wonderbound by their artistic, marvellous gorgeous, graphical accuracy and detail

THE WILLIAM FOX VERSION OF

"CLEOPATRA"

is a Picture in a Million.

And it has cost a Million Dollars—30,00,000 of Rupees !—Fancy that ! The

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

gets packed every evening—every Show—to its fullest capacity and the one chorus of exclamation, emanating from every lip is

"STUPENDOUS !!"

A scenic Film (Coloured) and a Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Expectancy

Better than disappointment Wait and watch

FOR

Patankar, Friends & Co.'s

Coming New Production

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

"The Lost Ring"

No pains have been spared to visualise all the seductive charm and embelishments that have made the work of the immortal poet "KALIDAS" a dream come true.

Book to-day to avoid disappointment directly with

Patankar, Friends & Co.,

257, Nagdevie Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!

Showing to-night another Pathe Photo-play in six parts entitled

The World Aflame

In Frank Keenan's third production of his series made under contract with Pathe, "The World Aaflame." the distinguished actor shows most brilliantly in achievement the difference between the art of the stage and the art of the screen. In the photodrama by F. X James———Mr. Keenan's *nom de* cinem———there is action feeling and expression to supply fully a spoken drama or a long length novel. No detail is missed and it is this quality of completeness in character and setting that makes the productions notable. In it is embodied the ideals of which Mr. Keenan spoke when on the eve of becoming an independent producer. And he is confident that

The World Aflame

will combine the attractiveness of a powerfully written and a powerfully acted drama with a message" to every wage earner———the wage earners constituted more than ninety per cent. of our adult population.

ALSO SHOWING

Pathe Gazette

The arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England (Topical).

Time: 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Farewell Perfor mances ! Farewell Performances !

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Wednesday February 25th at 9-30 p. m.

By Special Request

" POLLY WITH A PAST "

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m, after 7 p.m., Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH

Presents an unique unity

Thrills—Suspense.—Action—Force—Punch—Pep—Power.

IT'S A PHOTOPLAY UNUSUAL. SEE IT THIS WEEK AT

Cinema Majestic

Four Houses Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 Prices, as Usul

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell Under the distinguished patronage of

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd

in aid of the

Children's Welfare Organization

Tuesday March 2nd 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday " 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday " 4th 9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

FIFTH WEEK

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road Wednesday, 25th Feb. 1920. at 8 p.m (S.T.)
(In aid of the First Aid & Nursing Beuran's Fund)

Sangit] SWAYANWAR [Acts 5

(Season and complimentary passes will not be admitted this night.)

(Saturday 28th February 1920, at 8 p.m. S.T.)

Sangit] MANAPMAN [Acts 5

Sunday, 29th February 1929 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] SWAYANWAR [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Manmali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nana Jagannarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 30 P.M.

WALTER MAXWELL

presents

R. B. Salisbury

and his entire London Company and production

"The Quaints"

In

" Pierrotland "

Unparalleled Enthusiasm

Enormous Triumph

THE QUAINTS ARE THE FIRST COMPANY THAT HAVE VISITED INDIA DIRECT FROM LONDON FOR OVER THREE YEARS.

Matinee Saturday 28th at 5 p.m.

Intending patrons are earnestly advised to secure their seats well in advance.

No advance in Prices which are Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

The Entire Programme will be Changed Frequently.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

Picture Programme.

Wed. Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p. m.

The five reel FOX Photoplay

"The Devil's Wheel."

Blanche De Montfort afterskinking into the Apache life of Paris rises again to her previous high station, and pulls the "most dangerous" Apache up with her. Love does strange things.

A Delightful Entertainment !

Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS

To-Day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

METRO PICTURES CORPORATION

Presents

Viola Dana

IN

'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'

A Play of Winsome Charm and Variety.

WINSOME VIOLA DANA

IN

The delightful Adventures of a Delightfu Girl.

'THE GOLD CURE'

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE AN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Feb, 1920.

Times of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.853	Inches
Temperature of Air	80.6	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6	"
Dew Point	56 2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0. 32	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90 2	"
Minimum do. do.	73 0	"
Resultant Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNW, NW	NNE.
Movement of Wind	185	Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi had a very light shower. Skies are clear except at Lahore. Temperature is above normal both by day and night, the excess in the minimum ranging up to 16 deg. at Ambala, and that in the maximum to 10 deg. at Delhi and 13 deg. at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is slight above normal in the east and considerably so in the west of the division; night temperature is above the average except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is very dry in Sind, but is damper than usual in west Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are moderately or considerably above normal except in lower Sind; the excess in the former amounts to 12 deg. in the northern districts, while that in the latter is 13 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except around the Gulf of Cambay, where it is in defect. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is also above the average in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is below normal in Berar and locally in the northern districts. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is much higher than usual at this time of the year in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is above normal in the northern districts; night temperature is in defect at Poona, but is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Punjab has filled up considerably without giving any appreciable rain at any of the reporting stations. Temperature continues high in north-west India and the United Provinces, the excess becoming most marked during the day.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd February 1920.

The disturbance in north-west India has intensified causing nearly general snow in Kashmir and local rain or snow in the North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in Baluchistan and the north Punjab. A few falls of rain have occurred also on the South Budma coast. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three-quarters of an inch; Murree a quarter; Sonamarg one; Dras three-quarters; Chaman a quarter. Temperature is very high in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH FEB 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	60 2	47.7	80	..	8.89	—0 19
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	75.7	56.3	45	..	6.58	+9.47
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	72.5	64.9	64	..	0.79	—2.14
Do 23rd	73.2	65.3	61	..	0.79	—2.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.0	59.8	75	..	1.96	—0.90
Rawalpindi	71.0	41.2	76	0.0	6.22	—0.61
Lahore	67.7	36.6	97	..	3.69	+0.71
Hissar	76.1	34.0	92	..	1.62	+0.48
Ambala	80.6	37.6	87	..	2.98	—0.17
Delhi	77.6	43.2	81	..	1.36	—0.84
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	77.0	43.5	73	..	1.75	+0.50
Mainpuri	79.	46.3	81	..	1.23	—0.09
Jhansi	79.6	47 2	75	..	0.92	—0.28
Cawnpore	82.3	47.7	87	..	1.08	—0.20
Allahabad	80.0	47.3	73	..	0.47	—1.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	80.8	36.8	66	..	0.72	+0.10
Karachi	65.	44.5	74	..	0.45	—0.46
Ajmer	66.0	43.9	17	..	2.89	1.25
Jodpur	68.0	43.0	61	..	3.05	+1.15
Kotah	68.4	47.2	70	..	1.93	+1.30
Mount Abu	66.6	41.9	88	..	0.78	—0.02
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Raj	69.0	46.1	84	..	0.06	—0.33
Dwarka	65.1	42.1	82	..	1.44	+0.85
Veraval	78.	66.0	73	..	0.76	+0.39
Rajkot	74.2	41.9	64	..	..	+1.13
Bhavnagar Para	76.0	49.8	80	..	3.68	+2.86
Surat	76.0	53.2	65	..	4.06	+2.40
Ahmedabad	77.2	49.0	64	..	1.30	+1.06
Deesa	6	48.4	44	..	0.06	—0.29
Baroach	79.	14.9	84	..	3.12	+2.49
Indore	74.1	45.6	64	..	4.89	+4.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.7	49.3	58	..	1.06	—0.69
Saugor	7	47.4	61	..	0.69	—0.68
Hoshangabad	77.7	48.8	66	..	3.58	+2.45
Khandwa	79.	51.4	60	..	0.90	+0.53
Akola	84.	54.3	51	..	1.71	+0.89
Amaraoti	85.	54.9	51	..	2.91	+1.94
Nagpur	87.1	54.7	65	..	0.88	—0.98
Chanda	93.3	56.2	50	..	1.10	—0 69
Raipur	82.2	59.2	58	..	0.12	—0.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.3	68.5	62	..	1.50	+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.3	63.3	66	..	0.72	—0.29
Marmugoa	82.8	70.4	77	..	3.91	+2.76
Karwar	86.1	67.0	66	..	3.11	+1.88
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	48.6	59	..	1.81	+0.86
Ahmednagar	86.2	45.9	67	..	4.13	+3.77
Poona	84.5	49.4	51	..	3.53	+1.36
Sholapur	90.0	59.8	45	..	2.79	+1.36
Bijapur	89.8	52.2	55	..	2.49	+1.87
Belgaum	86.2	58.5	69	..	3.57	+0.88
Aurangabad	93.8	58.5	54	..	3.14	+1.87
Nizamabad(Indur)	92.0	57.8	47	..	1.67	+0.99
Hyderabd	88.5	63.9	49	..	8.91	+7.68
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	73.3	71	..	9.21	+5.75
Calicut	87.6	74.7	86	..	19.42	+15.02
Cochin	90.6	75.3	77	..	19.60	+10.85
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	69.8	87	..	11.76	+8.36
Bellary	94.8	71.7	46	..	6.31	+4.01
Cuddapah	94.2	72.3	70	..	9.68	+4.15
Madras	85.6	71.3	79	..	25.94	+0.42
Bangalore	86	64.8	82	..	7.02	+3.63
Coimbatore	90.5	69 0	81	..	0.51	+1 21
Trichinopoly	93	26. 7	80	..	21.06	+12 10
Nagapatam	87	1 2 1	75	..	23.55	+23.60

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have no interest in the subject under discussion, but I believe having seen I should as an outsider say what I think of it. I have been travelling in Junagadh State for some days and have made enquiries in the matter in my own small way and though I have not made any discoveries or researches like Mr. Nanavatty I am of opinion that the whole question treated by Mr. Nanavatty and other correspondents and colleagues seems to center round what he calls. "Imported" element, viz., outsiders, who are believed to have displaced the one monopolising community, viz., the Nagars. To put in terms of present day controversy it is the Brahmin Vs. Non-Brahamins, in this case Nagars vs. Non-Nagars. It is the desire to come by its past, and establish Nagardom.

In these days of advanced political thought and desire of levelling down all provincial and sectarian differences, that Mr. Nanavatty and his colleagues should champion in calling those not belonging to Junagadh as outsiders is to be regretted, much more so in the case of a pucca Home Ruler and humanitarian as Mr. Nanavatty. The burden of their song seems to me "Junagadh for Junagadhis" and it is out of tune with the times.

I will like to know from Mr. Nanavatty and his colleagues how much the condemnation of administration by them is due to the near approach of the end of Agency Administration. Is it the desire to worship and thus flatter in anticipation the rising sun, otherwise what is the meaning of "Nabob Saheb, Nabob Saheb" before his instalment.

I have been travelling in the Junagadh State for sometime and have visited Purchi-Prabhas, Verawal and am here, I have had the opportunities of talking with all conditions and sorts of men and making observations with my own eyes, and I think that Junagadh State stands high in various activities as compared with other Kathiawad States. Mr. Nanavatty will agree with me that Kathiawad does not boast of much in comparison with either Baroda or Mysore, but he will agree with me that whatever little he claims for Junagadh is not less than other Kathiawad States. Veraval as a port compares favorably with Porebunder, Mangrol. Bhownager and Dwarka, Junagadh Roads are better than those of Rajkote City, Morbi. Compare the Railway, Rolling Stock. I am sure Mr. Nanavatty will admit it is better than Morbi, whose carriages are never lighted at night. Which of the Kathiawad State can boast of a Moti Bag?

Much and useless stress has been laid by your correspondents on the use of the term "Hazoor", and its direct application to Mr. Rendall. For myself I attach no importance to this, and consider this more useless an attempt to make mountain of a mole hill. Technically Mr. Rendall being the administrator takes the place of the Hazoor Saheb, and if so called, there is nothing condemnatory about it. I find that form more or less honorie and in common use. It is usual to address state officials as Hazoors, and petitions to even the smallest officials end" Hazoorni Saivama". If Hazoor necessarily presupposes a Nabob Saheb, or a Thakore Saheb or Maharaja Saheb. I do not know why the Rajkote Agency. Treasury should be known as the Hazoor Treasury, when Mr. Maconochie is neither of the three, but a simple agent to the Governor. Who is the Hazoor in this case? Let Mr. Nanavatty and his colleagues answer.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Moti Bag, Junagadh Feb. 19.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	24	m 0 32	29 1	6 39	12 10
		e 12 56	24 1	18 52	16 9
Wed	25	m 2 16	17 7	8 54	1 9
		e 13 40	26 8	19 42	16 17
Thu	26	m 3 0	6 0	9 48	16 10
		e 14 24	26	20 36	16 13
Fri	27	m 3 55	25 9	10 51	17 4
		e 15 19	27	21 40	17 8
Sat	28	m 5 11	24 1	11 58	17 5
		e 16 35	25 8		
Sun	29	m 6 43	24 6	1 16	16 16
	Mar.	e 18 6	26 7	13 1	17 5
Mon	1	m 8 17	25 3	2 12	16 9
		e 19 40	27 1	14 3	16 10

Feb 24 (Tuesday) Sunrise 7h. 7m Sunset 6h. 30m
" 25 (Wednes) " 7h 7m " 6h. 31m
" 26 (Thursday " 7h 1m " 6h. 32m
" 27 (Friday) " 7h m. " 6h. 33m
" 28 (Saturday) " 7h 6m " 6h. 34m
" 29 (Sunday) " 6h 5 m " 6h. 35m
Mar. 1 (Monday) " 6h 59m " 6h. 36m

Phase of the Moon :—

Full Moon 11d 2h. 0 m. 5 h.
Last Quarter 19d. 4 h. 0 m. 5 h.
New Moon 26d. 4 h. 0 m. 5 h.

EXT JAMBOLAN LIQ CO JAMEON TRADE MARK
SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES
ARRESTS CONVERSION OF STARCH INTO SUGAR. 4 OZ. PHIAL RS. 12. POSTAGE EXTRA
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The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.

A Trial order will convince you

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDING

BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, February 19th.

Total Days Sales at Liverpool	—	10,000
Including Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		6,000
" Sales of East Indias		700
" Imported		3,000
" American		22,100
Futures P.G.F. Sakels	—	26,000
New York 12 n.m. is unchanged	March	24.48
(Liverpool at closing time)	May	24.04
	July	23.81
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	24.52
	May	24.02
	October	21.62

OPENING TONE AND RANGE.

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

	Yesterday's prices.	Today's prices.
Closing prices		
Liverpool, Feb. 19th.		
Spot	23 84	23 84
February	23 47	23 47
March	23 40	23 40
April	23 32	23 32
May	23 25	23 25
June	23 18	23 18
July	23 11	23 11
August	23 04	23 04
September	22 97	22 97
October	22 90	22 90
November	22 83	22 83
December	22 76	22 76
January	22 69	22 69

Prices rules at 12-15 p.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

Fully Good Broach	13.62
Fully Good Dhollera	13.62
Fine Oomras	13.48
Good Oomras	13.34
Fully Good M.G. Sind	13.48
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	13.48
Fine Bengal	13.48
Fully Good Fine	13.62
Fine	13.76
Fully Good	13.90
Fine	14.04
Fully Good	14.18
Fine	14.32
Fully Good	14.46
Fine	14.60
Fully Good	14.74
Fine	14.88
Fully Good	15.02
Fine	15.16
Fully Good	15.30
Fine	15.44
Fully Good	15.58
Fine	15.72
Fully Good	15.86
Fine	16.00

SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

M.G. Bengal	13.25
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	13.00
Fine	12.75
Fully Good Oomras	13.00
Fine	12.75
Broach Good	13.00
Fully Good	12.75
Fine	12.50
Scinde Good	12.75
Fully Good	12.50
Fine	12.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.25
Fully Good	13.00
Fine	12.75
Oomra Good	13.00
Fully Good	12.75
Fine	12.50
Broach Good	13.00
Fully Good	12.75
Fine	12.50
Scinde Good	12.75
Fully Good	12.50
Fine	12.25

BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ended yesterday show the following results:—

Notes issued	—	£28,550,000	2,668,000
Gold Bullion	—	16,400,000	4,206,405
Public Deposits	—	103,000,000	32,8 5,000
Other do.	—	87,100,000	34,200,000
Govt. Securities	—	18,800,000	6,000,000
Silver do.	—	23,400,000	1,200,000
Notes and Gold			

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 19th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	..
" to Continent	—	—	5,000
Sweeps at New York Mar.	—	—	36 65
" May	—	—	34 30
" July	—	—	32 9
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	39 20
" Orleans	—	—	39 75
Futures at New Orleans May	—	—	34 75
" Oct.	—	—	29 77
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	14½
Liverpool Bills	—	—	3 93
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	110

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 19th.

Rentes 3%	—	—	58 1/4
Rente Fin Spot	—	—	58 1/8
" 1 months	—	—	..
Closing Tone of Rentes—Quieter. Small offerings.			
Closed—steady.			
Discount Rate of England rate 5 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.			
Discount Bank 3 m/dft	—	—	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ds	—	—	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	5
" 4 months	—	—	5 3/8
" 6 months	—	—	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	—	—	4 5/8
" 7 day market loans	—	—	4 5/8
Consols 2½ %	—	—	50
Japan Fund 3½ %	—	—	73
Russian Stocks 5½ % Sterling Bonds	—	—	56½
Government Securities 5 %	—	—	80½
Rs. On London at Paris Francs	—	—	67 09

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 19th.

Funding Loan 4 %	—	—	£72½
Steady Loan 4 %	—	—	£82½
5 % 1929	—	—	£95 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs. Quoted	—	—	51
Asiatic Russ— "	—	—	..
Barsoolas—61 lbs. Quoted	—	—	51

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers			£46½
Inactive			
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)			£25½
Feb.-Mar. Quoted			£56
Forts Expected	Feb.-April		

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	—	—	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—	—	£118½
Copper Tenders	—	—	£127
Yellow Metals	—	—	18½
Lead Spot	—	—	57

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	—	—	21
Do. Do. July Sellers	—	—	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	—	—	21/6
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	—	—	22

Tone:—Firm, but not much doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb. Sellers	—	—	2/5½
Plantation Ord Latex Crepe Feb. Paid	—	—	2/7½
Do.	—	—	..

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 513 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and fluctuated between Rs. 515 and Rs. 513. The price then declined to Rs. 510, and later on to Rs. 507½ on free offerings and little buying power. At 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 510, the market having recovered a little on buyers coming out. In Oomras March being Rs. 410 and May Rs. 418. Shortly after the price improved to Rs. 512 for Broach, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 511. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 509-8, advanced to Rs. 512, and closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand, chiefly for high class Oomras and Bengals.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	508
Fully Good Dholleras	—	May	512
Fine Oomras	—	May	511
Good Oomras	—	March	414
Fine Oomras	—	May	418

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 24TH FEB. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	March	338
" "	—	May	347
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	512
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	March	412
" M.G. Oomras	—	May	418

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	—	345	330	310	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab.	—	345	330	310	"
M.G. Oomras No. 1	435	410	390	—	"
M.G. Central P. No. 1	420	370	350	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2	405	400	335	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd February 1920

Cotton	—	—	—	21,132 Bales
Wheat	—	—	—	22,262 Qrs.
Linseed	—	—	—	250 "
Rape etc.	—	—	—	309 "
Gingelly seed	—	—	—	2,378 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	654 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	1,000 "
Rice	—	—	—	22,209 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	2,950 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	20,875 "
Rowraseed	—	—	—	Nil
Gram	—	—	—	4,700 "
Jewar	—	—	—	724 "
Maize	—	—	—	8 "
Paisay	—	—	—	795 "
Barjee	—	—	—	6,308 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, FEB. 24 2 to 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms.	Rail Delivery
	Rs a p.	Rs a p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 0 0
" Cawnpore 70-80	70 0 0	10 0 0
" Kaisri Bengal	67 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	15 0 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	17 0 0
" Thin	15 1 0	16 0 0
Cottonseed, White 85-15	110 0 0	22 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	95 0 0	—
" Black	97 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	—
Rowraseed	97 8 0	—
Barley	45 0 0	—
Castorseed	62 0 0	12 0 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April May	5 1 6
Linseed May	16 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 24th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 6 3/4
Bank Demand	2 6 13/16
60 Acceptances 8m/s	2 7 3/4
Do. Demand	2 7½
American Dollars	2 0½
Hongkong "	1 3
Shanghai "	2 5
Japan "	110
Singapore "	1 8

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 98 4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
3½ per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
5 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	...	7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	...	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	...	8 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,235; By. Uniteds 2,380; By. Dyeing 3,550; Central India, 3,595; Century 1,020; Colaba 2,805; Crescent 495; Currimbhoy 867-8; Kastoorchand 2,400; David 1,390; Fazulbhoy 1,385; Finlay, 970; Ind. Malwa, 510; Kohinoor 3,585; Pearls, 950; New City, 3,350; New Great 835; Swan, 1,060; Simplex, 1,150; Swadeshi, 3,750; Shapurji 347-8; Alcock 1,350; By. Burma, 860; xd. Bt. Burma Petroleum 24; By. Tramway 1,225; xd. By. Steam 532-8; Scindia Steam, 19-8 pr.; New India Insurance 35 pr.; Tata Ord. 207-8; Tata Def'd 1.05 Tata Hydro: 1,220; Tata Oil 535; Katni Ord, 330; Katni Defd. 1,725; Bundi 50, Shirrajpur, 38; Tata Bank, 50; Tata New Ord. 87-8 pr.; Tata New Defd. 10, premium.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The market has opened with a livelier tone than last week, with a rapidly increasing demand. However, Healds have continued in demand and large lots have changed hands though fetching rather poor prices between Re. 1-10-0, and Re. 1-14-0, per 800 eyes. Reeds have very slightly improved and an increase of about half an anna per 100 dents. Has been noticeable. Roller skins especially English of Welsh quality fetches between Rs. 60 and Rs. 65 per dozen. A few consignments are reported to have arrived very recently.

The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, (red)—Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-14-0; Healds (yellow)—Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-10-0; Reeds—As. 4: Roller-Skins (English)—Rs. 50 to Rs. 70; Slubbings (Japanese)—Rs. 50 to Rs. 55; Shuttles (English)—Rs. 22 to Rs. 23; Shuttles (Japanese)—Rs. 7 to Rs. 10; Picking Bands (English—Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

Bleaching powder has been ruling easier and the quotations for ready stuff are varying between Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per cwt. Sodium is almost steady and has not witnessed a fall. Zinc Chloride has diminished in demand. Caustic soda has a firm tone, the values remaining between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per cwt. Glauber salt, Washing soda, etc., have not evidenced any important fluctuations. The quotations are the same as quoted last:—

COLOURS MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The demand steadily continues for both Aniline and Alizarine dyes, from the Bombay Presidency, as well as from, the values; among Alizarines especially red paste Madras Presidency Anilne dyes, especially A directs, and sulphur dyes 20 per cent. has an increasing demand and the pinch of sacrcity is greatly felt, since no large shipments are freely available. We trust some more tangible method for free importation of these dyes from Germany and America will be adopted by the controller of dyes.

The quotations are as follows:—

Congo red Rs. 6-7 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 50-60 per lb.
Sulphur Black Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per lb.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 24 h February 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Boats of Kumarless				Graham & Co
F Palitana	Bussrah	1-3 20		M & Co
G Ponani	NF	NF		K N & Co
H Aras	Abadan	25 2 21		S W & Co
L Kalyan	NF	NF		M & Co
M Sylia	NF	NF		M & Co
N Ferulmand		25 2 20		D R I M
N Bessa	Colombo			Graham & Co
P Nagpore Maru	Kobe	NF		N Y Kaisha
Q Buchayan	NF	NF		J M & Co

MERRIWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kura	Abadan	25 2 20	S W & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	NF	NF	K N & Co
Netrawati	Karachi	NF	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Mangalore	NF	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambads			M M & Co
4 Soldiers	Genoa		M Italiana
5 Yaki Maru	Japan	22-3-20	O S K Kaisha
6 Gladstone	Bull	1-3-20	W & A & Co
8 Sumatra	Liverpool	3-3-20	M & Co
9 Kimi Mare	Kobe	NF	N Y K
10 [illegible]			
11 Cap Mackenzie	[illegible]	21-2 20	J F & Co
12 Gabloux	Trieste	1-3 20	L Triestino
15 Hejaz	NF	NF	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Prince Line/London	Genoa		D R I M
4 Kum Cr	Karachi	28 2 20	K N Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool	14-2-20	Graham & Co
11 Dilasa	NF	21-2 20	M M & Co
1 Kumarimami Perasti			R S Sons & Co
12 Quada	NF	NF	M M & Co
12 Nyanza	London	6-3 20	M M & Co
13 Sanshu	Kobe	27 2 20	M M & Co
15 Calvino	New York	NF	Graham & Co
15 Dunaria	NF	NF	D R I M
15 Hungaria	NF	NF	D R I M
Castle	Suez	25 2-20	D R I M
16 Polinde	NF	NF	D R I M

BALLARD PIER STATION.

Peshawar	NF	NF	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ornro	NF	NF	B Dawo d Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowelt	NF	NF	T M & Co
Upada	Bassein	NF	M M & Co

CONSUMPTION

COLONEL'S

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

Writes 20th January:—

"I am glad to say that the friend for whom you gthen supplied it remains in the best of health. I have a relation here who has incipient lung trouble, and I am very anxious that he should commence your treatment as early as possible."

A straight question why does the Colonel use my Medicine?

Because from *personal* experience, he knows it is

THE ONLY CURE.

Why waste time and money on medicines that don't cure?

REV. G. E. WALTERS,
M.E., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
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Every Wednesday and Saturday.
Write for appointment

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SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,
Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., B Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder.
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black B Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manch to Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue RB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, B Conc., B Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, 3 Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine RS, BS Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., FB Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 5G
Thionone Indi[illegible]
Thionone Isa[illegible]line
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Blue Paste
Anthracene Blue SP Paste, 2B Paste 2R Powder, 2R Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome V[illegible]et 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, RH Extra.

Diadem Chrome Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Gr[illegible] B
Diadem Chrome Re[illegible] BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFS Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 5B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black B, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra R, BN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Paramine Direct B [illegible] 2B
Paramine Direct Br[illegible]wn G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2B
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BR Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

[illegible]pirit Black
[illegible]pirit Blue
[illegible]pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O

Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2R
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Salle Francaise, First Lecture on Rostand by Prof. Louis Peltier. 6-15 p.m.

Mr. Kulkarni's lecture on Postal Clerical Problem, Vanita Vishram Hall, 9 p.m., Mr. B. F. Bharucha to preside.

Bombay Natural History Society—Annual Meeting of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Yuki Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karoa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for German E. Africa, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union, at 123, Esplanade Road, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Wilson College Day, at 6 p.m., Sir George Carmichael, presiding.

WEDNESDAY. March 3.

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall, 7-50 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PATEL.—N. M. Patel, late agent Singer Mfg. Co. for India, Burmah and Ceylon, Father to Mr. Phirojshaw Patel and father-in-law to Mr. Rustomjee Faridoonjee Deputy Commissioner, died at his residence "The Lilly" Cumballa Hill at 5-20 last evening. Funeral ceremony at 8 a.m., (S.T.). this morning. English and American papers please copy.

THE YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

There will be "Bhajan" by the boys of the Depressed Classes Mission in the Prarthana Mandir to-day at 6.30 p.m., (S.T.).

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A Press Communique states:—

"It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 23rd instant was 336¼."

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD

The local Manager of the National Bank of South Africa Ltd., has received information from the Head Office in Pretoria to the effect that a Branch of the Bank has been opened at Jamestown, St. Helena.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The following Press Communique, dated February 24th, is published:—

"It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 26th February 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s 10 5/16d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 10 3/8d. per rupee."

SAD END OF A SHAREBROKER.

Mr. E. T. Lambert held an inquest on the body of Mr. Gamanlal Nagindas, a Hindu sharebroker, aged 30, who died of opium poisoning on the 23rd. The deceased had heavy liabilities in the share market and was unable to meet them although he had sold his family ornaments. On Sunday night the deceased fastened the door of his room from inside and went to bed. On Monday morning he was found dead. The jury returned a verdict of suicide from opium poisoning.

OFFICIAL HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I trust you will be pleased to publish the following few lines.

Yesterday I had been to Kasindra in the South Daskroi Taluka to attend the second meeting of the Dakshin Daskroi Khedut Sabha recently started. On the termination of the proceedings of the meeting I was engaged in a personal conversation with a number of peasants, when one of them by name Patel Pocha Waghji related to me his unhappy story which runs thus:—

Patel Pocha Waghji is the Police Patel of Telav in the Sanand Taluka. He told me that the Talukdari Settlement Officer—a European and himself the manager of the Sections is very fond of peacock-hunting. He was once in October last out a hunting, when he entered the borders of the said village Telav, and fired two or three shots at the peacocks innocently playing in the vicinity. The children of the village, who were accustomed to the nature of such visits of the officer, and who were playing hard by, at once gathered together in a line in front of the motor car of the officer, with a view to request him not to kill innocent peacocks. The officer pointed his gun at the children, and they ran away to a distance, and thence shouted out, informing the villagers that the officer had come on his patent visit. Meanwhile the officer motored off from the place.

As the sequel to this incident, the T. S. Officer in his managerial capacity wrote to the Deputy Manager of the Section, asking him to inquire about and inform him (the manager) of the names of the children, who the other day confronted his motor car. The Deputy Manager called the Police Patel Posha Waghji in presence, and asked him to submit the names of the children. It is not necessary to enter into the details of the conversation that passed between the Police Patel and the Deputy Manager. The gist of the whole answer of the Police Patel is that he was *not present* in the village on the day of the Manager's peacock-hunting-visit. It was, hence, impossible for him to procure the names of real culprits—if they can be so called.

The result, somehow or other, of the entire affair, is that sheer injustice has been meted out not only to the Police Patel himself, but even to some members of his family. The Police Patel Pocha Waghji himself has been suspended. Notices have been served on his two younger brothers Patel Ganesh Waghji and Patel Magan Waghji, informing them of the fact that their lands will be made *khalsa* by Government within about six months' time. The two cousins of Pocha Waghji by name Patel Purushottam Malji and Patel Chhaga Malji also have suffered the same fate. And all this for no fault of any one of the patels!

This needs no further elucidation. As I heard from the Police Patel, the orders of confiscation of property will be executed within about two months. There is still enough time for the officers concerned to reconsider the case in the light of the bare fact that the Police Patel was away from the village on the day of the incident, and none of the sufferers was involved in the case. It is clear as daylight that there is nothing in this case that can justify the harsh unjust punishment imposed upon almost the entire family of the Police Patel. As the case stands, all are innocent in their respective capacities. I therefore, hope, on the ground of the clear conclusions drawn from what the Police Patel has related, that the orders of the suspension of the Police Patel and the confiscation of the properties of his brothers and cousins will be withdrawn without undue delay, and the practice of such unjust treatment will be put a stop to as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

BHARAT RAM MEHTA.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 22, 1920.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTION BY "NEMO."

In the Newmarket Plate LITTLE TROU has a light weight and should run forward with, CAMBERLEY placing second.

For the Kempton Park Plate MAZBOUT FOOTMAN and VALLANCE should be in order.

In the Lamington Plate KING'S HEAD who has disappointed frequently, is able redeem himself, MOTOR WRAP, and BELLE VOYAGEUSE should place.

In the Queensland Plate MARGREEN can do the trick with GANTRY and FLOTELL in the picture.

TIPPERARY on his last win, has the best chance in the Sion Plate, with BENARES and BLACK IVORY as his nearest followers.

In the 1st Division of the Mosul Plate RAJKUMAR, who has placed fourth after running promisingly well, with VERSHA and WATERLOO run well to-day.

In the 2nd Div. of the Mosul Plate NUSSER ought to improve on his last outing, RUDDIGORE and ABOOD are sound place investments.

In the 3rd Division of the Mosul Plate REVOLVER, MYSTIC and NEVERMIND are the three best candidates competing.

A correspondent has requested publicity for a pertinent query which should interest the racing fraternity. "If the handicapping of M. Reynolds is worthy of Rs. 50,00 what should be the value of the meritorious services of good old Cecil Gray, the veteran secretary of the W. I. T. C., who retired some years ago, and has nothing more than a *paltry race* named after him."

There is a lot of commonsense in this query in view of the startling exposure of the handicapping by our Racing Correspondent recently. Those members who will meet at the Tai next week, will do well to ponder over this query before they decide this important question.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 2.50 p.m.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—5 Furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Cressel 9-8, Cimmaron 8-11, Camberley 8-10 Wavnflete 8-9, Forward III 8-0, Little Trou 7.2.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—7 Furlongs, 65 yards Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Vallance 9-0, Mazbout 9-0, Anthracite 8-12 Gladiator 8-9, Footman 8-5, Royal Ambition 8-0, Hunyadi 8-0.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—6 Furlongs 41 yards. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700 third Rs. 300.

Trostan 9-7 Quite Dark 8.11; My Patsey 8 Oregon Pine 8-6, Belle Voyageuse 8-6 Golden Strand 8-6 Fine Trout 8.2, Lucky Queen 8-0 Binfield Grove 8-2, Gentle Saxon 7-13 King's Head 7-13 Mauved 7-12, Gold Reef 7-12, Mynden Chief 7-11, Peach Melba 7-4, Moon Wren 7-0 Mill noant 7.0, Rare Rub 6-10 Be Chance 6-10.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—1½ Miles. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Ritalle 9-7 Decorum 9-7 Greig 8.12 Fuel Lady 8.8 Final Proof 8-8, Margreen 7-13, Gantry 7-11 Partial Eclipse 6-9.

THE SION PLATE.—1 Mile. Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs 300.

Victor 9-3 Golshan 9.3, Red Prince 9. Amir Aswad 8-11, Najdi 8-5, Taj 8-3, Shahzada 8-3 Black Ivory 8-0, Tipperary 8.0 Nawab zada 8-0 Eastern Star 7-13, Excelsior 7-13 Benares 7-10 Riley Lee 7-9, All Joy 7.7, Dandelion 7-7; Pallon 7-5.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—7 Furlongs 65 yards (Div. I.) Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Alnora Pine 7.11, Injuman 8-11 Zoolekar 8.11 Foreigner 8-6, Fabriz 8-6; Paikumar 8.6 Shah 8.6 Desert Flower 8-2 Vershan 8-2 White Eagle 8-2, Waterloo 8-1, Tipsy 7.9 Burmah 7-12 Black Guinea 7-12, Dharawell 7.12 Simon Tub 7.12 Gold Coin 7-8, Thesra 7-8 Adar 7-8.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—7 Furlongs 65 yards. (Div. II.) Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Municipal 8-11 Dickson 8-11, Magic 8-11 Dempo 8.7, Sugar 8.7 Andolis 8-7, Nusser 8.7 Arthur 8.7 Tunis 8.7, Soonna 8-6 Subdhi Boy 8.6 Reddition 8-6 Hayden 7.12, Partisan 7.12 Special 7.12 Abood 7.8, Royalty 7-8, Sharaban 7.8 Gazza 7-8.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—7 Furlongs 65 yards. 200; third Rs. 600.

Mollie 8-10 Khara 8-10 Emperor 8-10 Embassy 8-10 Nevermind 8-7, Ayala 8.7 Revolver 8.6 Surhan 8-2 Cynara 8-0 Mischief Atom 82, Prince Charley Special 7.12 Dundas 7-9, Jamil 7-8 April 7-8 Decoration 7-8 Genius 7-8.

END OF TROUBLE IN BOMBAY MILLS.

The trouble in the mills that was evident to a very slight extent on Monday disappeared entirely on Tuesday. All the mills are now working fully with the full complement of men. The few men who had shown some disinclination to work have resumed their duties and no further trouble is anticipated at present.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR HOLDING SECURITIES.

PRECAUTION AGAINST SPECULATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

A press communique states:—

The effect upon the trade and the money market generally of the acceptance of the Currency policy recommended by the Exchange and the Currency Committee which recently concluded its deliberations has formed the subject of close and continual consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and the special measures which should be adopted to meet the situation which has arisen as a result of the initiation of that policy has been carefully considered.

2. The recent sales of the Reverse Councils have brought into prominance the large accumulation in India of war savings intended for ultimate remittance to England and held back pending the settlement of the future currency policy to be adopted. This policy having now been declared it was inevitable that these accumulated sums should seek early remittance, the more so in view of the heavy fall in the dollar-sterling exchange which occurred at about the time the policy was announced. Until the demand for remittance created in this and similar ways has been in a large measure satisfied and the balance of trade in India's favour can exert its normal effect, it is impossible that the new currency arrangements should become fully operative or the exchange follow a course which more settled conditions alone can establish.

A second feature of the situation attributable to much the same causes as the first is the present stringency in the Indian money market which is probably an indication that deflation is proceeding at a rate to which the markets cannot readily adjust themselves. The problem, therefore, which has presented itself is to secure that Government's resources accumulated in England during the war applied in the most effecient way towards satisfying the demands for remittance, while at the same time alleviating the tightening influence which such remittance might otherwise have upon the markets.

3. As the most effective solution of this problem, the Government of India have decided in consultation with the Secretary of State to introduce in the Legislative Council legislation for the retention of the power to hold securities in the Paper Currency Reserve up to the present admissible limit, but without the existing restrictions on its distribution between the rupee and sterling securities. This measure is calculated to facilitate the further continuance of the sale of Reverse Councils without necessitating the locking up in the Currency Reserve of funds withdrawn from the Indian markets to the full extent of the sterling securities sold out by the Secretary of State.

4. It is clear that the present exchange situation is being exploited by speculators who are not themselves genuine remitters but who are taking advantage of the facilities given by Government in the form of Reverse Councils and obtaining sterling credits with a view to secure a profit on their resale. In the case of all future sales, therefore, Government reserve the right to refuse any tender absolutely without assigning reasons and this right will be freely excercised in all cases in which there is reason to question the status of the tenderer as a bona fide remitter.

A SAILOR'S LAPSE.

BOUND OVER FOR 6 MONTHS.

Cyril Earnest Wallington, an Englishman, a discharged sailor, was yesterday charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, by Deputy Inspector Ferguson with the theft of a wallet containing Rs. 210, in currency notes, from the person of Mr. H. T. Engleken.

The complainant stated that on Monday night he was at the B. V. A. Club with the accused and another friend. After sometime he found his wallet missing and on enquiry he was told by his friend that the accused removed the wallet from his pocket. He then went out to look out for the accused and found him at the Sailors' Home and asked about the purse. At first the accused denied any knowledge about it but after some persuasion he produced 8 notes of Rs. 10 each and some time after, the purse which he had kept concealed in the ruins of a building near the Government Dockyard.

Mr. H. B. Davi corroborated the complaint, and said he saw the accused dive his hand in the former's pocket and take out something.

The accused pleading guilty said that what had been said by the prosecution was quite true and that he regretted it very much. He added that he was not sober at the time and that the complainant and he were friends of long acquaintance. On the night in question Mr. Davi and himself were carrying on practical jokes on the complainant some time Mr. Davi taking away his kerchief and then returning it and some times he (accused) taking away his (complainant's) spectacles and then returning again. In the same way he took away the wallet. He further pleaded for a lenient view of his case saying he had put in 18 years' service in the Navy and that he was a married man had three children and that he was about to be pensioned now.

His worship convicted the accused and as neither the complainant nor the police pressed the charge and taking into consideration the circumstances under which the offence was committed ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a period of six months the complainant admitting that he had been for a long time a friend to the accused who was always found to be a very straightforward man, except on that occasion.

BREACH OF TRUST.

BILL COLLECTOR GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira Sub-Inspector Rane charged Karsondas Shivji a Hindu bill-collector in the employ of Mr. Lalji Laxmidas, a merchant, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,938.

It appeared that the accused collected the sum from a few customers of the complainant between the 12th and the 15th instant and then reported to his master one day, that he was pick-pocketed and robbed of the sum. The complainant however, on inquiries ascertained that the accused himself had misappropriated the sum and tried to throw dust into his eyes by a false report.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

BACK TO GURUKUL.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S MESSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly give the following a corner in your widely circulated paper.

Three years ago at the time of entering the Sanyas Ashram, I made over the charge of the Gurukula Vishwavidyalaya (founded in 1902 A.D. to resuscitate the ancient Brahmacharya Ashram) to a co-worker of mine, in full faith that my work there was over and that I shall have an opportunity of extending my work of preaching, by word of mouth and example, the necessity of sexual purity and adherence to Truth. But that co-worker of mine suddenly resigned his post and refused to stay while no proper successor was forthcoming. The governing body of the Gurukula appealed to me for help and had to go there to take charge of the institution immediately. I have come back to Delhi in order to settle all the duties undertaken by me here, which I hope to finish by the 15th of March; and then I shall go to the Gurukula-Kangri for good.

The first business which I had to settle finally is the work of the Punjab Relief. The list of those to whom permanent relief is to be given is almost ready and I find that if we could invest one lakh of rupees on 6 per cent per annum, the interest on that amount would be sufficient to maintain all those families. I have already placed Rs. 88,000 in fixed deposit (the greater portion of the amount at 6 per cent. per annum) and if I could get Rs. 12,000 more for investment, all anxiety on that score would be over. The cost of distribution would not amount much in future because monthly allowance would be sent by money-order.

In addition to these Rs. 12,000 we want some seven or eight thousands more in order to enable us to meet our liabilities till interest on fixed deposit begins to come in. I do not think it is difficult to collect twenty thousand at once, if all the old workers put forth their strength once more for a week. The Punjab should now come forward with its full mite because her noblest sons, whose absence was keenly felt, are now free and prosperous. Money should be sent to my address, i.e., No. 17, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

My second duty was towards the Delhi Martyr's memorial. As regards that I have purchased the Patodi house kothi and compound (where Satyagrah and other public meetings are being held since April 1919) for one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees. Out of the purchase money I have some Rs. 65,000 ready to be paid to the sellers and the rest, I hope, will be collected before I leave Delhi and the sale deed will also be duly executed. Seth Raghu Mal's money is ready for the Memorial Hall, but a lakh more will be required for finishing the whole of the National Buildings. The National Buildings at Delhi ought to be worthy of the capital of India and I hope those devoted sons of the Motherland, outside Delhi, who are blessed with abundance by the grace of God, will not fail to send their own share in the sacred work of commemorating the first Martyr's splendid self-sacrifice.

The work of absorbing the so-called untouchables in the body of the nation was the third great task to which I wanted to devote myself in future years; but for the present I shall have to postpone my actual participation in that noble work of real nation-building. When I go to the Gurukula and have mastered the details of my duties there, I shall try to put my ideas, on the subject, in writing and circulate them among those whom I know to be devoted to that task.

At the end I have one appeal to make to those who will have the good luck to get the power of voting for the return of members to the reformed Legislative Councils of the future. There are different political societies in the country and they are inducing you to return members who would support their different propaganda. But whether you return a Liberal Moderate or a Home Ruler, a Tilakite or a Besantite, a title-holder or a Congressman to keep one great truth in view. If you vote for a man who is sexually impure, is a miser, a hypocrite, a prey to passions or is addicted to any of the five great vices enumerated by the ancient Indian lawgivers, the change in your political emancipation will be a change in name only. Therefore I earnestly implore, in the name of Truth and the Motherland, all voters to vote for men of sterling moral character whom no smile of *Kam* or *Moh* or *Lobh* will be able to lead astray from the path of Truth and Justice. With prayers for His blessings on the future of the Motherland, I subscribe myself, a son of Bharat Mata.

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI

17 Burn Bastion Road Delhi.

Feb. 21.

COLLISION BETWEEN MOTOR CAR AND LORRY.

While motor lorry No. 4020 was proceeding along the Hornby Vellard on Monday about 4 p.m. it was overtaken by motor car No. 8803 owned and occupied by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The driver of the lorry seeing the car passing him tried to cut it off and in doing so struck the front axle of it, with the result that the lighter vehicle was thrown against the railings of the sea-wall. The lorry drove on; the car was slightly damaged and Sir Bhalchandra sustained some slight injuries on his left leg.

BOMBAY TAILORS' STRIKE.

ABOLITION OF PIECE-WORK SYSTEM URGED.

The tailors continue to hold out. It is the abolition of the piece-work system they want. The system they say is oppressive. Under it they have to work 4 to 6 hours extra each day. From early morning till late at night, they have plod. Owing to present distressing conditions the men ask for a 60 per cent. allowance.

The heads of the tailoring firms met yesterday morning to consider the men's demands. It is believed they could not see their way to concede to the tailors' demands.

The following is the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Society of Tailors to the tailoring firms in the Fort:—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 21st instant, which we have placed before the men concerned.

Before replying to it we would point out that the men are absolutely devoted to their masters and are very thankful for the considerations that their employers have shown them in the past, and if they have resorted to the unpleasant necessity of ceasing work, it is solely because under the piece-work system it is quite impossible for them to make both ends meet under the present conditions.

You are probably not aware of the abuse which the piece-work system is put to. The men have often appealed to you in the past to enquire into and to abolish this system but in vain. The evils of this system are many.

(1) While you are under the impression that the working hours are from 9-30 a.m., to 6 p.m. the men are made to wory by their mistries from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. After noting this fact you will have no hesitation in saying that the wages the men receive are wholly inadequate to work they put in.

We beg to quote a few instances, (a) the work is forced on the contractor by the firm, who, in turn, forces it on his men since there is no time-limit on the piece-work system. (b) If a warm suit takes in making 2 days for 2 men this is being got done under penalty by the firm from the contractor within a day and the contractor gets it done within that time by the same 2 men. We would not like to mention names, but if any firm desires us to prove it, we are in a position to do so. (c) That the rates of piece-work are not the same in all firms. (d) That the log prices do not show the time-limit.

It is stated in the letter under reply that the average pay per man for piece-work is Rs. 55, but we wish to say that the extra working hours are entirely overlooked. In every case it will be found that the men have to work 4 to 5 hours extra each day. If this is taken into consideration Rs. 55 does not at all appear adequate.

(2) As regards monthly-paid employees, increase is already promised by some firms, but we would request that this should be given with effect from 1st February, plus 60 per cent. allowance on their salaries.

(3) There is no doubt that the question of the yearly bonus rests with the shareholders, but we beg to submit that the management can arrange to set aside a certain amount for the said purpose.

(4) We pass this without comment, but wish to point out that it should be a general practice to give increases yearly.

(5) This paragraph refers only to the monthly paid employees who amount to a very small minority. The large majority of the tailors and cutters who work under the piece-work system have to work from early morning to late in the night.

(6) We would point out that if a tailor does not work, the work consequently suffers with the result that the mistry is penalised. The mistries to avoid the penalty bring to bear all the pressure they can upon the tailor to make him work. There is no need to say that the men will get no pay if they do not work.

As regards your circular, dated 18th February, we beg to say that your concession of 40 per cent. would in no way improve the position of the cutters and tailors. The benefit would wholly go to the mistries from whose grinding tyranny the men have so often in vain tried to free themselves.

In view of the evils of the piece-work system enumerated above we are requested by all the tailors and cutters and mistries employed in your firm to convey to you their unanimous desire to put an end to this system and to be employed to work directly under you as your monthly paid servants. This they have no doubt will put an end to the hardships.

The men think that their request for 60 per cent. allowance not at all unreasonable under the present distressing circumstances and they take it for granted that they will share in the increase which you have promised to your existing monthly paid employees.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Board of Directors in whose hands the actual working of the institution is entrusted by the shareholders, and we can well imagine and appreciate the valuable time that they spend in looking after the affairs of the Bank. Our Chairman and the Directors are all very busy persons and thoroughly business men and not merely figure-heads, and it is chiefly owing to their business capacity that the success of the institution is attained."

Mr. Mama proceeding, said "now, when the political reforms have been so graciously given to us by His Majesty, we anxiously wait for the day when Indian finances will be worked and managed with Indian interest at heart, and the day does not seem to be far off when we may have our own countrymen as our finance members to look after our interest and, as already expressed at Calcutta in commercial circles some time ago, I would not be surprised if the honour of being the first Indian finance member may fall upon our worthy Chairman, Mr. Billimoria."

The resolution was carried, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

YEAR OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

WHAT ABLE INDIAN MANAGEMENT CAN ACHIEVE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India Ltd., was held in Alice Buildings, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 31st December, 1919, said:—

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

With your permission, I shall take the Report and Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1919, as read.

In moving the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, I am sure, I am not wrong in thinking that the shareholders have been well satisfied with the progress and the result of our Bank's working for the year 1919. During the last 12 months, we have made progress in almost all Departments, and our Loans and Advances, as well as Cash and gilt-edged securities, show a considerable increase, when compared to our last year's figures, and exhibits a strong position. You have seen that our working Capital now amounts to over Rs. 10 crores—a really very gratifying figure for an Indian institution; and the thought that naturally comes to my mind, on such an occasion, is that our late chairman, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, who did so much for the welfare and uplift of his countrymen, is not alive to see the good results of this institution in which he took so much interest from its infancy. As regards the position of trade and industries, during the last year, we must all recognise that we are advancing in our commercial activities, and are able to show much progress in financial and industrial enterprises. You will remember that last year, in my address, I had referred to the prospect of a State Bank for India by the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, and we are glad to see that steps have been taken for the institution of an Imperial Bank of India. You have also noted that your Directors are moving with the times and have increased the Bank's capital from Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs one crore to enable the Bank to take its part in the growth of the country's trade and industries.

"Gentlemen, it is very gratifying to observe that after a long period of neglect in our commercial and industrial development, great activity has been shown throughout the country to develop its resources by commercial, industrial and financial establishments. Of course, all the concerns that have been promoted cannot hope for success, but I am sure that those, founded with honest intentions and worked under experienced hands, will surely thrive and show good results in the near future. I dare say, on the whole, the country is bound to be benefited by the present activity in industrial enterprises. The only adverse factor in the present situation is the high rate of Exchange, which considerably hampers our Export trade. I very much regret to say that the present action of the Secretary of State in selling Reverse Council, basing our exchange rate on the American cross rate, hardly finds favour with Indian commercial interests and affects considerably our Export trade. It is the general opinion that this device of Reverse Council should only be used, as recommended by the Currency Commission, at times when Exchange is likely to go below 2s. I do not wish to make any further comments on this question, but we do desire that Exchange rate should be allowed to have its own course in relation to the Export and Import trade of the country.

"You have probably heard that the Board has bought the Taj Building on Hornby Road for a sum of Rs. 11,75,000 and we hope to remove our offices there as soon as the necessary alterations have been made in it to suit our requirements."

Mr. Billimoria continued:

"You will be glad to hear that the Directors have resolved to appoint our present Manager, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla as Managing Director of the Bank in appreciation of his great services rendered to Indian Banking as a whole, and to this Bank in particular, and there being no provision for the appointment of the Managing Director in the present Articles of Association, they propose to amend the Articles of Association accordingly. The success of the Institution, you will all agree, is largely due to his efforts and business sagacity, and the Directors hope that the shareholders will join with them in appreciating Mr. Pochkhanawalla's many services to the Bank by giving him the honour to work as a Managing Director of the Bank in future. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose:—"That the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1919, as printed and circulated to the shareholders be adopted and passed as correct."

BANK'S SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Mr. Nanabhai H. Moos, seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

The meeting then declared a dividend, as recommended by the Directors.

Mr. M. F. Khan and Mr. Motilal Ranji, who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors.

Saying "You may all feel justly proud to think that our Bank has achieved this its present position, entirely under Indian Management and we trust that it will continue to attain still greater heights in the financial world under similar management.

Mr. A. H. Mama, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Board of Directors, Manager and the staff, paid a glowing tribute to them and said the success of our Institution is largely due to the Chairman and the

(Continued in Column 5.)

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100 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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President
J. K. MEHTA, Esq., M. A.
Secretary
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.
Meets on 28th and 29th Feb. 1920 at 5 p. m. and 2 p. m. respectively
at the
MARWADI VIDYALAYA
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON.
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ALL CLERKS ARE CORDIALLY *INVITED TO ATIEND.*

NATIONAL PURSE
TO
ALI BROTHERS.

In grateful recognition of their selfless devotion to the cause of their creed, country and community as an humble token of tribute to them for their fortitude during their period of suffering, it is proposed to present the two brothers with an All-India Purse to which every countryman and Mussalman is invited to contribute his mite.

All contributions must be sent to the committee's treasurers c/o Kothi Haji Ali Jan Delhi.

And all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Tajuddin, Ballimaran, Delhi.

NOTE—1. Ali Brothers have refused to accept the national Purse for their private use as the Purse Committee orginally intended and as directed by them the money is to be remitted from time to time to the Khilafat Fund in their name.

2. Donors to the Purse for an amount which is not less than a rupee will be presented a photo of Ali Brothers and a letter of thanks in their own handwriting.

Sd. (Haziqul Mulk Hakim) Ajmalkhan Chairman. Tajuddin Editor Taj Jubbulpore (Lala) Shankerlal, (Prof) Inder, Abbass Hussain Qari,

GENERAL SECRETARIES.
All-India Ali Brothers Purse Committee, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 25, 1920.

INDIA'S CURRENCY OPERATIONS.

The London "Times" annual financial review for 1919 has recently attempted a vindication of the conclusion of the leading economists of the nineteenth century that 'gold, despite its limitations, provided the most suitable basis of sound currency system'; and the triumph of the doctrine is made to rest on 'the restoration after five years, of a free market in the sale of the current output of the yellow metal. It may be recollected that the conclusion of the economists of which the "Times" makes so much, was seriously challenged—and not without a considerable measure of success—in the nineteenth century when the controversy about bimetallism was at its height and the efforts to arrest the so-called "fall of silver" had not yet been abandoned. Silver prices were proved to have long remained steady while those expressed in terms of gold had remarkably fluctuated. For a few years before the outbreak of the recent war, the comparatively large output of the metal and expansion of credit that accompanied it, sent up prices in all gold-standard countries and did not fail to affect the price levels in India. Financiers in the West have been alarmed alternately at the superfluity and the deficiency of the supply of gold and the Indian currency system has been shifted from the gold to the gold-exchange basis. The claim that has been put forward on behalf of gold can be admitted only with important reservations. The currencies of countries like India have been linked up to gold and been maintained on that basis with the greatest difficulty and by means that have hardly succeeded in rendering the systems sound and automatic as the report of the Currency Committee amply testifies. It is notorious that the gold standard was practically abandoned in all countries of the world during the war, with the exception of the U. S. A. and, even in England, it has not yet been restored. Prohibitions and restrictions of all sorts have had to be resorted to for the purpose of propping up the gold standard and it will be some years before it is rehabilitated. The conventional and the market values of gold have considerably diverged and the paper and metallic currencies of countries have been divorced from the yellow metal. Referring to India the London "Times" itself observes: "The Indian Government recognised that it was cheaper to buy gold than silver in order to meet the currency demands and prohibited the private importation of gold despite the producers' protest, and, on the basis of the American exchange and the price of silver, was enabled to buy sovereigns for about 24s. and resell them in the bazars at a rate working out at 34s." And this piece of evidence is adduced to prove the peculiar suitableness of gold as the basis of a sound currency system! The nature of the action taken by the Indian Government on the Currency Committee's report is an interesting commentary on this remark.

The report on the operations of the Currency Department, the movement of funds and on the resource operations of the Government of India for the year 1918-19, just issued by the Controller of Currency, throws an interesting light upon the working of the Indian currency system, based upon the gold standard. The relation between India's balance of trade and the currency system of the country, is very intimate, as we have no open mint either for gold or silver coinage, and the Government have assumed the responsibility for the maintenance of the fixed sterling value of the token rupee. The trade balance in favour of India in 1918-19 was Rs. 84·8 crores, that is to say, this was the excess of the exports over the imports of private merchandise. Under normal conditions about one-half of this amount due to India from the outside world would have been remitted by means of Council drafts, a little less than that amount would have been paid in the form of gold and silver imports and the small balance would have remained unliquidated. But last year, the net import of funds through councils amounted only to Rs. 2·8 crores. The net imports of gold and silver was a paltry sum of 8 lakhs, 2 of gold and 6 of silver, and therefore, the balance that was not liquidated through the ordinary channels, was represented by the unprecedented figure of Rs. 61·6 crores! Out of this, about Rs. 44 crores were released by the Government of India in favour of the trade against payment outside India and the Rs. 18 crores that remained unpaid, represented, in so far as the balance was not adjusted by invisible imports, the credits in foreign countries due to India on private account. During the four years preceding the outbreak of the war, the net imports of sovereigns averaged 19 crores and those of gold bullion 11 crores annually, with an average annual import of silver of about 6 crores. With the trade balance almost as high as that of an average pre-war year, in favour of India, our imports of the precious metals were almost nil in 1918-19 and it was but natural that this void should have been filled with the issue of currency in the country by Government. Even the sales of council bills by the Secretary of State were designed to supply funds to liquidate the trade balance and not, as usual, to meet his requirements in London. This position must be clearly grasped in order to understand the heavy absorption of currency, and especially of rupee currency, by the people in India. Fresh rupee coinage in 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 50.7 crores and the absorption of rupees and half rupees, to 45 crores, currency notes being absorbed to the extent of 51.7 crores. During busy months there is normally a large flow of rupees into circulation and the major portion of that currency returns to the treasuries during the slack season. But such a reflow of rupees was conspicuous by its total absence in 1918-19, and there was a continuous absorption of rupees and notes throughout all the months of the year. The comment the Controller of Currency has to make on the figures representing the absorption is as follows:—

"The significance of the figures in this table will be at once apparent, for no critical discussion of the causes of the heavy absorption in the year and no estimate of the extent to which the issues of the rupees in 1918-19 passed into hoards or into the melting pot can overlook the very important effect caused on a country accustomed to the consumption of precious metals by the restrictions imposed on the movement into India of gold and silver necessitated by war conditions."

The absorption of 45 crores of rupees in a single year is likely to appear rather extraordinary, but when it is remembered that the total absorption of bullion and currency was 54½ crores in 1911-12 and 1912-13 as against the 45.1 crores of last year, it will be realized that the phenomenon can be easily explained. The Currency Report remarks:

"In 1918-19 the absorption in the form of currency was, it is true, considerably greater than in any previous year but the cause may be that owing to the inability of the community to obtain any other form of metal it resorted to the currency offices as the only source from which it could satiate its normal demand for gold and silver."

This Indian demand for the precious metals has to be seriously counted with by Government and those who want earnestly to tackle the Indian currency problem and all schemes which ignore or minimise the influence of that factor must prove to be houses built upon sand. The Currency Committee has shown proper appreciation of this important factor and one can see from its report how all our troubles in this connection have arisen mainly from India's inability to satisfy her demand for the precious metals. In reviewing the currency report for Bombay and Karachi, some time ago, we described how the country escaped a serious crisis by the skin of its teeth and how the grave prospect of inconvertibility was relieved by the imminent imports of silver from America and the emergency measures taken by Government. The coinage and issue of gold sovereigns and mohurs, were designed to supplement the supply of rupees which was being as rapidly exhausted as it was replenished, and it was quite expected that these coins would not remain in circulation but would go to the melting point in view of the premium which they commanded. It is interesting to notice that the one rupee note was largely used in the financing of the jute and cotton crops, and the experience of last year was calculated to show the possibilities for the development of a note of this small denomination provided there were ample facilities for its encashment. The increase in note circulation has, of course, taken place mainly in cities and centres of commercial activity, the rural parts of the country taking little share in the expansion. The absorption of small coin, silver, nickel and bronze in 1918-19, was the highest on record, being valued at Rs. 2·8 crores as compared with a little less than one crore in the two preceding years and 56 lakhs in 1913-14. This was only to be expected. The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted, on 31st March, 1919, to £353·4 million and was, all of it, located in England, £29 3/4 million being invested in sterling securities and £6 million representing cash placed by the Secretary of State in Council at short notice. The report on currency operations we have reviewed reflects disturbed and abnormal conditions which have continued to prevail during the current year and have recently been aggravated by the policy adopted by the Government of India.

DUTY TOWARDS LABOUR.

Among the domestic questions that demand wise as well urgent solution there are few which have such far-reaching bearing on the progress of the country towards true industrial prosperity and healthy democratic government as the problem of Labour. Hitherto both the Government and the educated classes have more or less failed to realise the duty they owe to Labour. But they can no longer afford to remain apathetic. Economic necessity has compelled and is compelling the working classes—hitherto helpless victims at once to the greed of their capitalist masters and to the apathy of the State,—to assert their human right to live. What is, as Bernard Shaw has said, their poverty—and, we may add, their marvellous patience. The working classes of India have suffered from the additional drawback of lack of organisation. And, as we have urged in these columns over and over again, the Labour problem in India will only be solved adequately and satisfactorily when Labour is fully and properly organised. For, the salvation of Labour can come through itself primarily. Meanwhile, it is the duty of the educated classes to see that all possible help and guidance are afforded to Labour to organise itself. The pressure of economic helplessness has considerably overcome the two-fold drawback of poverty and lack of organisation and the workers have everywhere begun to demand what is their due. It is the task of statesmanship to see betimes that the Labour unrest which has become general throughout the country is directed towards healthy channels. How is this end to be secured? First and foremost, by the State doing the duty it owes to Labour. The Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer did well to ventilate this question in the Imperial Legislative Council last week. His resolution evoked from Sir Thomas Holland a characteristically clever, sympathetic and inconsequential speech. "I would rather see the mill industry of Bombay wiped out than accept an indefinite perpetuation of the conditions under which many of the workers are necessarily compelled to live." We congratulate Sir Thomas Holland on the candid courage with which he gave expression to a sentiment which inspires every patriotic and thoughtful Indian. The declaration of Sir Thomas Holland brings into relief the scandalous failure of the millowners to realise the responsibility they owe to the workers. More. It brings into relief—and we trust Sir Thomas Holland will agree with us—the criminal apathy of the Government who have, by their inaction, fostered the growth of the stupendous evil, the bitter fruits of which the country has now to reap. And the fact that what is true of Bombay is, more or less, true of other centres of industry, is the measure of the wrong done by Government. Sir Thomas Holland admitted that the existing conditions of Labour called for immediate action rather than reference of the question as a whole to another deliberative commission. But his speech was not calculated to show that the machinery of the Government was moving with the speed that is required—especially in the direction of legislative action, with regard to hours of work, employment of children and women, education, sanitation, compensation and, above all, housing, which has been overdue.

OFFICIAL HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

We have frequently to relate instances of official high-handedness which are ignored by others as unworthy of much fuss. They cannot be treated as trifles, because behind them is the psychology of pride and contempt for people who are deemed, in point of descent and complexion, inferior. The recital of such incidents is sometimes looked upon as undesirable and provocative of racial discord. The danger is rather in the direction of concealment. When the light of publicity is thrown, offenders will have the chance of feeling ashamed, or, at any rate, of guessing that the selfish arrogation of rights is too primitive a habit for the appreciation of gentlemen. We have often wondered at the phrase, "conduct worthy of an officer *and a* gentleman," but we occasionally realise that conduct unworthy of a gentleman may be worthy of an officer. We need now, more than at any other time in the past, a better sense of racial civility and livelier sensibility of the heart; in many cases, unpleasant feelings are due to thoughtlessness, in others to a congenital expectation of servility on the part of Indians. Mr. Bharat Ram Mehta, writing from Ahmedabad, sends us an authentic story concerning the ill-luck of Patel Pocha Waghji, of Telav in the Sanand Taluka. We give the account as it has been sent to us and all we can say is that there is nothing incredible about it. A Talukdari Settlement Officer, fond of peacock hunting, visited the village of Telav last October for chase. After firing at the birds twice or thrice, the officer noticed a row of children in front of his motor car imploring him to spare the peacocks familiar to them in the village, whereupon he levelled the gun at the children. They ran off howling in panic. After the disturbance in the game centre, he motored away. Later, we are told, he wrote to the deputy manager of the section to find out the names of the little culprits who spoiled his sport. In due course Patel Waghji was commissioned to discover them. As the Patel was absent from the village on the fateful day, he protested his inability to find either the offenders or indeed any clue as to their identity. This gross dereliction of duty was followed by incidents which local villagers associate with the shooting affair. We are told that the Patel was suspended; his younger brothers Patel Ganesh Waghji and Patel Magan Waghji were served with notices that their lands would be made *khalsa* by Government in six months' time. The two cousins of the Patel,—who was suspected of having a hollow where he ought to have had the detective bump in his head,—by name, Purushottam Malji and Chhagra Malji have been served with like notices. In another two months the orders of confiscation are due to be carried out. If the facts given are in any way incorrect, we shall apologise. If they are correct, will the European official who went with the gun, reflect on the matter? If he does not, it is incumbent on his superiors to take notice of it. How graceful would it have been if the official concerned had civility and compassion enough to treat the conduct of the children as something less than a grievous offence!

Notes of the Day.

Politics—for Gentlemen.

The free and independent voters of Bombay who chose to hoot at Mrs. Besant at the reception of Lala Rajpatrai, probably imagine that they did a spirited thing worthy of their patriotic sentiments. The noise was due to the rush of people as well as the yells and hisses of gentlemen who combined in that elegant fashion to signify their difference from Mrs. Besant. Political compaigning in India has not yet been enlivened with the play of rotten eggs and cat-calls, and we would ask the intolerant not to make too much haste with vocal exercises suitable for hooliganly politics. It was a non-party function which Mrs. Besant attended after journeying down from Madras. It was an occasion of brotherly greeting as the return of a veteran patriot whose welcome was the topic of the hour. If the audience could not quiten themselves to accord her a hearing, it is they who ought to blame themselves for that lack of tolerance which is the canker of politics and the blight of good manners. Similarly, a fortnight ago, but on an occasion far less ceremonial, the opponents of Mr. Tilak thronged to shout him down at Poona, when a proper hearing would have facilitated better understanding, or at any rate, lessened the gall of digerences. We earnestly hope all parties will learn to exhibit courtesy, and not repel the association of leaders who are embarrassed by these spoutings of intolerance.

Village Panchayats.

The Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats in this Presidency has left the hands of the Select Committee, to which it was referred, with several material improvements in it, notably as regards the clauses relating to disqualification for membership, panchayat properties and supercession of panchayat. But, as pointed out in the minutes of dissent by some of the non-official members, there are a few grave defects still in the revised text of the Bill. We shall, for the present, refer to only a few. The first is the presence of the officiating patel as an *ex-officio* member of the panchayat. The Select Committee's excuse for the inclusion of the patel is that his administrative experience will be of benefit to a body that may otherwise possess none. Surely the Select Committee do not wish us to believe that the administrative duties of a village patel are of such a vast and complicated nature as cannot be understood or mastered by any of his peers in the village in a few days. We are going to set up in the village something like a council of patels in place of the sole autocrat of the present regime. Where then is the necessity of creating this village council—the basis of the future democratic constitution of the land—with an official wire-puller? As pointed out by Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, continuous friction between him and other members of the panchayat is bound to exist, because of the position he occupies, at least in his own estimation. When the Bill comes up before the Legislative Council, the latter would do well to delete the paragraphs in clause 5 relating to the patel. Another grave defect in the Bill is the disqualificaton of women from becoming members of the panchayat. This provision is uncalled for and must be removed at once. Women exercise the right of vote at local board and municipal elections and if the villagers of any particular place repose confidence in the capacity and integrity of one of their women to discharge the functions of the panchayat, no legislative bar should be placed to her coming forward to serve her community. At present, very few women may perhaps be found aspiring to village councilorship, but if any of the educated women, settled down in villages, come forward as candidates, they should be free to get themselves elected as members of the panchayat.

Judicial Functions.

A third serious defect in the present Bill is the lack of provision for investing the panchayats with judicial powers to deal with petty civil and criminal cases. The chairman of the Select Committee appears to have declared that the consideration of the subject was beyond the terms of the resolution by which the Bill was referred to the Committee. In these circumstances, some of the members of the Committee have signed the report on the understanding that Government will take the earliest opportunity of introducing fresh legislation to invest, some at least of the panchayats, if not all of them, with the necessary judicial powers. It would have been much better if the Bill had been presented to the Council as a complete measure, but as it is feared that this process would involve very considerable delay, the best course for the Council would be to accept the Bill in its present shape, with modifications in other respects that are necessary and to press on the Government the desirability of further legislation to invest the panchayats with judicial functions.

Railway Mismanagement.

Though the Barsi Light Railway has become a by word for mismanagement, the state of things depicted by "Barsiwalla" in his communication we published yesterday, calls for more than a casual protest. The company has earned an unenviable notoriety for carrying pilgrims to Pandharpur, in cattle trucks, with little protection from the burning sun or the bitter cold of the winter night. "Barsiwalla" has described the sufferings to which passengers are habitually subjected at Kurdwad as a result of the irregularities indulged in by the management. The plight of women passengers especially, when left behind to shift for themselves for hours together, can best be imagined than described. Why cannot the authorities of the Kurdwadi station afford sufficient time to all the passengers to board the trains? It is more the apathy of the railway staff to the sufferings of the passengers than any anxiety to stick to the time table, that is at the bottom of the mischief. We look to the Agents of the Barsi Light Railway Co., to enquire into the long-standing grievances of the passengers and remove the blot on their management.

U.S. AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BITTER REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

PROPOSALS TO CHANGE LODGE RESERVATION FALLS THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate to-day rejected by 33 votes to 32 motion to change the Lodge reservation regarding withdrawal of the United States from the League of Nations. The Republican irreconcilable opponents of the Treaty voted with the Democrats. The Senate then re-adopted by 45 votes to 20 the original reservation.

THE ADRIATIC QUESTION.

INFORMATION TO PUBLIC FURTHER CURTAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

In consequence of the recent uncertainties and misunderstandings respecting the Allies and President Wilson's Notes regarding the Adriatic question, the London and Provincial Newspaper Conference has forwarded to Mr. Lloyd George resolutions emphasising the urgent necessity of greater publicity as regards the Supreme Council and protesting against the facilities granted to the French press, which are withheld from the British press. Simultaneously, the Supreme Council has decided, upon Mr. Lloyd George's motion, to curtail the meagre information hitherto afforded to the public.

HOLLAND'S ADHESION TO LEAGUE.

SECOND CHAMBER PASSES BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

HAGUE.—The Second Chamber has passed, by 59 votes to 5, a Bill for Holland's adhesion to the League of Nations.

NEW TANK WITH 20 MILES SPEED.

TWO DESPATCHED TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

A memorandum on the army estimates states that a new type of tank is being developed with a speed of twenty miles an hour. It has made a trial run of a thousand miles with practically no wear. Two of these have been despatched to India for experiment in tropical conditions.

STATISTICAL CONFERENCE.

REMARKABLE UNANIMITY IN DECISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

The Statistical Conference concludes on February 25th. The feature of the Conference has been the remarkable unanimity notwithstanding the diversity of conditions and interests represented. Generally speaking, the South African statistical system readily adapted itself to the decisions of the Conference. It is anticipated that the new Imperial Statistical Bureau will be the co-ordinating medium more complete than any previously conceived.

M. POINCARE'S RETIREMENT.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 24.

His Majesty has sent a message to M. Poincaré on the occasion of the latter's retirement recording his sense of the great services, which M. Poincaré rendered not only to France, but to all the Allies. A message was also sent to President Deschanel expressing the hope that intimate Anglo-French friendship would be maintained.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

GOVT. ACCOUNTANT'S FIGURES CHALLENGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 24.

The Executive of the Miners Federation to-day discussed with Mr. Lloyd George the report of the independent Government accountant. The proceedings were private, but the Miners' secretary says that the Federation challenged the accountant's figures and submitted their proposition regarding the decrease in price of industrial coal and alternatively the utilisation of the surplus.

BOMB IN CAIRO.

ATTEMPT ON CHEFITZ PASHA.

ADMISSION BY A STUDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—A powerful bomb was to-day thrown at Chefits Pasha, Minister of Agriculture. Nobody was hurt. Two students have been arrested. One admitted that he threw the bomb.

RAID ON POLICE IN DUBLIN.

1 CONSTABLE KILLED: 2 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

Two police patrols were attacked by armed gangs in Dublin, this morning and returned their fire. A constable was killed and a sergeant and one of the attackers were wounded. Three armed men were arrested.

REAR-ADMIRAL PEARY DEAD.

DISCOVERER OF NORTH POLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

WASHINGTON.—The death of Rear-Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, is announced.

POLAND, ENTENTE AND RUSSIA.

TIME FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

PARIS.—A telegram from Warsaw says that General Pilsudski in an interview expressed the opinion that the time had come for Poland and the Entente to make peace with Russia.

FALL OF ARCHANGEL.

CAPTURED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

A wireless message from Moscow states that the Bolshevists have captured Archangel. The Whites abandoned the town and the troops joined the Soviet.

BOLSHEVIKS ON MANICH FRONT.

REPELSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 24.

A War Office communiqué states that the Bolsheviks have attacked on a hundred and fifty mile front between the Lake Manich and the Sea of Azov. They have made no progress. In the eastern sector they crossed the Manich, west of the Tsaritsin-Ekaterinodar railway, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Numbers of retreating Bolsheviks were drowned in one of the lakes owing to ice breaking. The volunteers have almost cleared the southern bank of the Don taking a thousand prisoners and capturing munitions.

SHROPSHIRE BYE-ELECTION.

INDEPENDENT VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

The following is the result of the bye-election in the Wroklin Division of Shropshire, owing to the death of Sir Charles Henry:

Mr. Charles Palmer (Independent) 9,267.
Mr. Charles Duncan (Labour) ..... 8,729.
Mr. John Bayley (Coalition Liberal) 4,750.

GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Claude Lowther, Mr. Churchill stated that the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control was watching that Germany did not raise a larger army than the Treaty permitted. Besides the army to be reduced to two hundred thousand on April 10th, the Minister of Interior was forming seventy thousand armed constabulary. The naval and land forces totalled twelve thousand and the reserve formations without uniforms or arms controlled by the Minister of Interior numbered 600,000.

Indians in East Africa.

LETTERS BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

III.

Though the final refutation was given to the Economic Commission Report by the Imperial Government, through Colonel Amery's announcement in the House of Commons, it must not be thought for a single moment that the struggle is over. Rather, it is certain that the European Associations, which are still largely influenced by their South African settler members, will begin once more to build up an offensive with more thorough preparation and with a greater quantity of high explosive ammunition behind it. We cannot tell from what direction the new attack will come, but come, it certainly will

Indian Defensive Forces.

What then are our defensive forces? First of all, we must never be caught sleeping again. The serious acts of the danger, when this last attack was made was never understood in India at all. There was some news about the denial of franchise to hedious and about some land grievances, but here was an accusation so fundamental that nothing could be more deadly, here was a policy so radical that it meant if carried out not merely denial of franchise but total exclusion from the country—here was an offensive on such a sweeping scale as that, and yet we in India knew next to nothing about it! As I have said, we must never in a similar manner be caught napping again.

Work in India.

What is needed is a modern equipped office in Bombay with a Secretary and staff which shall keep the Indian public thoroughly informed about East Africa in all its provinces. It should work in connexion with the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, but should have its own independent staff. I hope that this will soon be accomplished.

Then, secondly, what is needed is that two or three thoroughly able and reliable men of the "Servant of India" type should take up the vacant posts of paid secretaries in the different provinces of East Africa. There should be at least three—one for Zanzibar, one for Nairobi and one for Daressalam. If a fourth can be found for Kampala, in Uganda, so much the better.

Need of Doctors and Teachers.

Then, there is the immediate need of more Indian Doctors, men who love their country and desire above all to serve their country. When I return to India I hope to put this scheme of providing good Indian Doctors on thoroughly sound financial basis. I believe it is quite easy to do so. There will also be needed some first rate schoolmasters, whose mother tongue is Gujarati.

Fourthly, the Indian Overseas Association in London must be kept closely and intimately in touch with the African situation. India has been deprived of the right of permanent residence in two vast continental areas, namely, those of Australia and Canada. It must never be allowed that one of the greatest and most vacant areas on the surface of the globe, which *needs* Indians, which is mainly tropical, which is close to India itself, which is connected with India by centuries of intercommunication, should be finally closed to Indians, simply to satisfy the inordinate greed and selfishness and racial prejudice of a few thousand Europeans.

SHOLAPUR STRIKES.

FOUR VICTIMS, NOT SIX.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay, yesterday, states:—

According to the latest reports from Sholapur the number of rioters killed during the riot on the 16th February, 1920 was four instead of six as previously reported.

"THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY."

GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attention of Government has been drawn to a letter headed "Some Facts" signed by Mr. J. Baptista, which appeared in your issue of Saturday February 21st., In the course of this letter it is stated that the disorderliness of the crowd was contributed to by the rough handling of one of their leaders by the Collector and that the latter himself opened fire. Both these statements are absolutely without foundation. It was the duty of the Collector and District Magistrate to invoke military assistance to disperse an unlawful assembly when he considered it necessary for public security to do so, but it is untrue that he either carried or used any weapon himself. I am to request that you will publish this letter in any early issue of your newspaper.—Yours, etc.,

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to Government.

Judicial Department.
Bombay Castle, February. 24.

"THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to draw your attention to the mutilation of my letter as published in your issue this morning. I wrote in the letter, I returned home early to meet his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala who was to call on me. Whilst waiting for his Highness I was talking to his Diwan who was staying with me, when I was told these men wanted to see me. What you have got in print is different from what I wrote.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTTAM MORARJEE.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Lord Meston and the members of the Finance Committee left Rangoon on Tuesday morning for Calcutta.

On Monday Lord Meston received a deputation of Rangoon Rice Millers regarding rice control.

On Monday night Lord Meston dined with the Hon. Mr. Holderton, Chairman Burma Chamber of Commerce.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

SAME STATUS AND AUTHORITY AS MEN.

REPORT OF THE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

The report of the Committee, dealing with the reorganisation of the Civil Service, recommends that the women be given status and authority identical with the men and with an equal minimum pay and equal increments up to a point. A well-marked avenue for promotion has been opened up and the University monopoly of administrative posts is disappearing.

EMPIRE DAY.

USE OF IMPERIAL FLAG SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Butcher, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government would consider the resolution adopted by the Empire Movement Committee, firstly in favour of suggesting to the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions that they should advise His Majesty to appeal to his peoples to hold public religious services on the Empire Day according to respective faiths; and, secondly, expressing the opinion that the time has come to use the Imperial flag bearing the Union Jack with symbols representing the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and India, which should be flown in all places of worship and public buildings all over the world as a token of thanksgiving to God for the preservation of the Empire. Mr. Lloyd George added that he was inclined to think that having regard to the way in which the Empire chose the anniversary of the signing of the armistice for thanksgiving and in view of the impressiveness of that occasion, it might be preferable that similar action might hence forth be taken on that anniversary.

The men employed in the foundry and ship yard, Rangoon, ceased work on Saturday and are still out. The recent increase of the mill hands' pay does not apply to these men, who claim that it should apply to them.

CONSTANTINOPLE!

CABINET SHARPLY DIVIDED.

FINAL DECISION ON 23RD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m. Feb. 25.

The Lobby correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that the Cabinet is sharply divided on the question of allowing the Turks to remain in Constantinople. The Liberal Ministers are almost unanimously against it. It is likely that the final decision will be reached on the 23rd inst. If the majority oppose it the Peace Conference may be called upon to reconsider its decision. The members of the Commons are also deeply stirred, the proposal hardly finding a single defender in any party in the House. Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. W. H. Thomas, Mr. T. P. O Connor and others are asking for the signatures of the members of the Common to a memorial for presentation to the Premier, urging that the Turks shall not be allowed to remain in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The report that the Peace Conference has decided to leave Constantinople to Turkey has caused satisfaction in the Turkish political circles, but there is little excitement among the public.

SHARP CONFLICT BETWEEN LORD CURZON AND MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Feb. 25.

Reiterating the sharp conflict on the question of the future of Constantinople, the "Daily Mail" says that Lord Curzon leads the section demanding the expulsion of the Turks and Mr. Montagu supports Mr. Lloyd George's view that the Turk should remain in Constantinople—if he behaves himself.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that President Wilson expects that the Allies will do nothing in the way of concluding a definite settlement with Turkey without his approbation.

FUTURE OF COALITION POLICY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO ADDRESS LIBERALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George has consented to address the Liberal members of Parliament on the Coalition policy as soon as the Peace Conference terminates.

OPENING OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

FIVE MILES STAND FRONTAGE AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

The British Industries Fair is now opened. One hundred and fifty thousand invitations have been issued, including 40,000 overseas. The stand frontage at the Crystal Palace section is five miles in length.

FROM CAIRO TO KHARTOUM.

NEW AEROPLANE EQUIPPED WITH SILVER QUEEN'S ENGINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 24.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—The new Vickers-Vimy aeroplane to which the engines and other equipment of the Silver Queen have been transferred, started for Khartoum early this morning.

WATER LOO CUP.

FIGHTING FORCE WINS FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 24.

In the final of Waterloo Cup, Fighting Force beat Honeyman. The betting was seven to four on Honeyman.

"THREATENED NUISANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was very glad to read in your to-day's issue your leading article under the above heading. I quite admit that a liquor shop in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange will exercise a most baneful influence on the thousands who visit the Stock Exchange. A strong and emphatic protest has been sent by this Exchange to the Excise Collector and I shall try my best to move in the matter against granting permission for a liquor shop in the vicinity of this Exchange.—Yours, etc.

NAVALCHAND T. SHAH.

The Bombay Stock Exchange Office.
Feb. 24.

AMRITSAR APPEALS.

DISMISSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION "NOT ULTRA VIRES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Feb. 25.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of the twenty-one persons convicted in connection with the Amritsar riots (See telegram dated January 20th). It held that the appointment of the Commission was not ultra vires. The Commission had the jurisdiction to try and sentence the appellants and the Governor-General was empowered to make the ordinance under which the Commission was appointed.

MR. WILSON'S REPLY TO ALLIES.

ADHERENCE TO MEMORANDUM OF 17TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Feb. 25.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson's reply to the Allies' note of the 18th instant will not reach the Allies before to-morrow. It is understood that the President adheres to his memorandum of the 17th instant. The reply is not regarded as the final chapter in the negotiations.

The "Daily Mail" states that it has been decided to publish the full correspondence between the Supreme Council and President Wilson on the Adriatic question.

TAX ON WAR TIME FORTUNES.

SELECT COMMITTEE IN SESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Feb. 25.

The Select Committee has opened its sittings to investigate the scheme of tax on war-time fortunes. The official memorandum estimated the war wealth at 5,350 millions sterling. It recommends considering the question by a comparison with the aggregate wealth of individuals at present as compared with their wealth before the War and a graduated levy upon all war gains over £500. It is noteworthy in this connection, that Lord Beaverbrook estimates that the tax on war wealth would yield 1,000 millions sterling.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the subject was fraught with many difficulties and the imposition of the tax would necessitate a provision of severe administrative measures and large executive powers. While deprecating any idea to prejudice the decision, he himself frankly hoped that the Committee would find the proposal practicable and approve it. He had instructed Inland Revenue to furnish the Committee with all the necessary confidential information. He added that the levy would be justifiable, only if the proceeds were applied to the reduction of the debt.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Speaking at Manchester, Sir Auckland Geddes said that Government approved in principle all the recommendations of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee and would grant the Committee £20,000 yearly for five years.

The death has occurred in Cairo of Mr. H. G. Turner, formerly Collector of Vizagapatam.

It is announced that the Bolshevists are taking defensive measures in the northern frontier of Persia. Their aeroplanes are flying daily over the Askhabad area and the supply of the Bolshevist propaganda intended for Persia had reached Herat from Kabul.

Cairo, 14th.—General Allenby has returned here. He is delighted with his tour in the Soudan.

The "Daily Mail" states that Sir A. Geddes has been offered the post of British Ambassador in Washington.

ROME.—The Caproni aeroplane, which is flying to Tokio, reached Adalia in Asia Minor on the 18th inst. and is resuming the flight to Aleppo.

Vienna.—The fund for the relief of the distressed in Vienna has reached £160,000.

Berlin.—Kopp, the Soviet representative, in an interview with "Vorwarts," emphasised that Russia wanted German machinery, coal and drugs and technical organisers and would give raw materials in exchange. "Goods against goods" would be Russia's principle. Kopp forecasted an immediate emigration of the German skilled labour to Russia.

Paris, Feb 21.—The Havas Agency says:—M. Deschanel yesterday received the members of the diplomatic body, headed by the Japanese Ambassador. Replying to the address of congratulation, the President said that he hoped diplomacy would be able to consolidate the League of Nations and provide it with the necessary means of action to straighten out difficulties and avoid conflicts.

M. Deschanel's first two official visits have been to the graves of the French soldiers in the Bagneux cemetery and to the wounded in the Val de Grace Hospital.

M. Poincare has accepted the Presidency of the Reparation Commission, which will hold at least three sessions a week and will commence work on seeing to the enforcement of the Treaty without delay.

The documents in connection with the charges against the German war criminals will be completed before March 15th and will be delivered to the Court in Leipzig.

THE ROYAL CLEMENCY.

"OBLITERATE ALL TRACES OF BITTERNESS."

MR. PATEL'S MOTION ACCEPTED.

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP FOR INDIA.

MR. CHANDA'S RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day Sir Claude Hill presided. Mr. Chanda moved that early steps be taken for the creation of the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London and his office and that full consideration be given to the claims of Indians to the appointment created in this connection.

Mr. Chanda said a similar resolution was moved by Mr. Khaparde in 1918, but Government did not accept it. Mr. K. C. Roy in his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee had made it clear that there was a real necessity for a High Commissioner for India in London. Fortunately, the matter was now beyond the stage of discussion and deliberation for not only had the Joint Committee made a similar recommendation, but the matter had now found a place in the statute. It was clear therefore what the Government of India would not accept in 1918 for lack of initiative and perspective was now embodied in the Government of India Act. It would be safe for Government not to follow the practice of the Dominions regarding the appointment of a High Commissioner. In the case of the Dominions a representative in the form of a High Commissioner was a person, born and bred-up in the Dominion with the result that he could do the greatest good possible to the benefit of his Motherland. Obviously, therefore, the place being of great distinction it would be better to try to make it a real and effective Indian organisation by consideration of claims of Indians to fill that post.

Mr. Khaparde said that it was a matter of satisfaction to him that the resolution he moved in Simla had cropped up again. It was accepted now as was evident from the Joint Committee's report that a High Commissioner would be appointed. He urged for the appointment of an Agent-General but there was not much difference in the two. What he insisted was that the appointment should not only be held by an Indian but also the establishment should be Indian. It would be a condition precedent that the holder of the appointment should spend some time in the Government of India Secretariat.

Mr. Patel doubted whether it would be an advantage to have a High Commissioner in London so long as he was controlled by the Government of India and not by the people. It was doubtful whether he would reflect the trend of opinion in this country but now that the High Commissioner was an accomplished fact he would support Mr. Chanda's motion.

Sir William Marris, replying on behalf of Government, to Mr. Chanda's resolution, said this was a case in which they had not got a plan now really thought out in detail, although they had a definite idea of the nature of the office and its functions. The time for the appointment of the office was by no means distant, but they had not quite reached that point.

Proceeding, Sir William referred to Mr. Khaperde's resolution of 1918, and said that although it was not accepted then every one felt much sympathy with it. The Crewe Committee had drawn demarcation between the administrative and political duties of the India Office and they thought this step was acceptable to Indian public opinion. They further recommended direct control of the Stores Department in the India Office to an Agent-General. So long as the Secretary of State and Parliament retained responsibility for Indian affairs it was obvious this distinction between the functions of the India Office and Stores Department must be made. The position of the Government of India was to pursue this policy and make appointments as desired, but at this actual moment the Stores Committee was in session considering what arrangements should be made to purchase stores in India and England. As soon as they advised as to what steps were to be taken it would be then time for the Government of India to take up this matter of appointment of High Commissioner. Government was therefore perfectly willing to give an undertaking that this question would be considered, and it went without saying that the further question raised by the Hon. member's motion, namely, the claims of Indians would receive the fullest consideration. He therefore accepted the motion with the reservation mentioned.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Chanda expressed gratefulness for accepting the motion which was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Sinha withdrew the resolution of which he had given notice to the effect that orders be passed, without further delay, in the recommendations of the Public Services Commission relating to various provincial services. He said when he gave notice of the resolution orders of the Secretary of State had not been received but, on Monday, in reply to a question Sir William Vincent had said that the orders had been issued to local Governments. In view of this statement he would withdraw the motion, for which leave was given.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Mr. Patel moved that the Governor-General may be pleased to give fullest effect to the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation in regard to clemency to political offenders. He said that the policy of His Majesty's Government was the introduction of responsible Government in India, and, in order that the policy might be inaugurated successfully, it was absolutely indispensable that officials and people of India must work together for a common end. To bring about this co-operation, all traces of bitterness between Government officers and people should be removed. Col. Wedgwood had made it clear, in the House of Commons two days before the publication of the Royal Proclamation, that what India needed vitally was not so much the Reform Act but the repeal of certain repressive Acts and the grant of general amnesty to political offenders. Now that His Majesty had been pleased to proclaim general amnesty, Government should give unreserved amnesty. A release here, a reduction there, and a commutation of sentences in other cases would not solve the difficulty. All traces of bitterness should be obliterated and not reduced. What was required was a clean slate to work upon under the changed conditions. Taking up figures from different provinces, Mr. Patel said that many victims were still rotting in the gaols. If the speaker were an advisor of the Viceroy, he would certainly advise the head of the Government to be liberal in this respect.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

The political prisoners were all honest men, inasmuch as they meant what they said. In the changed conditions all these prisoners would be ready to co-operate with Government. Mr. Horniman's case was still hanging in the balance. Hundreds of people were still under security in Peshwar. Some local Governments, like that of Burma, had been generous in the scale of amnesty, while others had been reserved. The question should not be left to the discretion of each local Government. The Viceroy should himself direct all amnesty on an equal scale in each province.

CASE OF SAVARKAR BROS.

Mr. Khaparde, in supporting the resolution, referred to the case of the Savarkar brothers which was eminently suited for consideration for amnesty. They had been in the Andamans since 1909, and the whole offence of them (the elder one) was for writing a poem which was considered to be mighty sedition. The speaker next referred to the case of younger Savarkar who was arrested in Marseilles, and said that both these brothers should be released, more especially because they both applied in 1918, for release and promised to be come law-abiding. These and several other cases had not apparently been brought to the proper notice of Government, and he hoped at least now they would be released.

Mr. Sinha, supporting the resolution, hoped the Viceroy would exercise the Royal clemency as freely as possible.

Mr. Iyengar supporting said that Government should not be logical to narrowness, and should excuse a number of political offenders still in the jail. England need not be afraid of the small force of these unfortunate offenders.

MR. MACPHERSON.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Government, said he was authorised by His Excellency the Viceroy to say that he had no objection whatever to accept the resolution if it was presented purely as a recommendation of a general nature for mercy. But, the speaker doubted if His Excellency would accept it if there was any insinuation that the Royal Proclamation had been disobeyed. For his own part, he was bound to say that the resolution was something of a superfluity, because the direction of His Majesty had received the fullest compliance and the most generous interpretation from His Excellency. In Bengal in 1919, 538 persons had been released including 513 restrained under the Defence of India Act. In the Punjab 534 persons were released including 467 whose case lay under the Ingress into India Ordinance. These figures referred not to those convicted for offences during the March and April disturbances, but to those before that including the Gadhar Conspiracy. In the other Provinces, there was less of violence to record but on the whole the number released under the several ordinances Acts, etc., were 1210. Besides this due relief had been given to persons convicted of the Punjab disturbances.

Sir [illegible] of Patna High Court and Mr. Justice Chevis of the Lahore High Court, had concluded the inquiry into the cases of those who had been sentenced by the Martial Law Courts and the Martial Law Commission, 50 persons in the former and 24 in the latter category were recommended for release and further about 323 had been released by Sir Edward Maclagan before amnesty was proclaimed, thus bringing the total number in the Punjab to 746. The policy of conciliation and forgiveness was the accepted policy of the Government of India, before the message of clemency was proclaimed and Mr. Macpherson therefore repudiated the base insinuation which appeared in certain quarters that the message of clemency was something that was forced upon a reluctant Government by a masterful Secretary of State. On the contrary, the Royal message was framed after due consultation with the Government of India and the general principles contained in it had their full concurrence. The Royal Clemency had been extended to political offenders in the fullest measure compatible with public safety. No one was more anxious than His Excellency that the New Era, which had been ushered into existence, should begin under the most favourable auspices and that the political atmoshpere should be purged of all traces of bitterness. There were however, limitations to the scope of message. It was not, and had never been, intended to be an open sesame that would let loose into public life every person however dangerous, however unrepentent and his crime however remote from things political. It was not the intention of His Majesty that under the amnesty, indulgence should be extended to persons, who, under the thin guise of political excitement, had promoted or committed serious crimes of violence such as murder, arson, etc. Many of the prisoners had openly declared that if they were released they would rekindle the embers of anarchism. It would, therefore, be an act of criminal folly on the part of Government to let loose these of the anarchist movement. They wanted no reign of terror in India. The Royal Proilamation had no application to non-political offenders who had been convicted under the Defence of India Act or to such persons as the Shanbad Riot Case prisoners in Behar or the Katarpur Riot Case, prisoners in the U.P. It was a misreading of the words in the Proclamation to think that they applied to all cases under offences against the State or under special or emergency legislation. The offence for which they were suffering imprisonment were for the most part, an offence under the Indian Penal Code against private individuals in one or more respect. His Excellency had travelled far beyond the letter of the Royal Proclamation and that was in releasing several of the offenders other than State offenders convicted for disturbances in March and April, 1919.

"GENEROUS" RECOMMENDATIONS.

The total number of persons convicted in connection with the disturbances was 1,779 of wuom 712 had served their sentences up to the 1st January, 241 were released under orders passed before and 92 on the recommendation of the local Government; 538 under the amnesty and 96 from Indian jails. In view of the serious character of the disturbances and the brutal deeds of violence which were committed in the Punjab, the Council should recognise the generous nature of the recommendations made by the Lt.-Governor of that province to give the utmost possible effect to the Proclamation. Sir Edward Maclagan had also recommended on behalf of those convicted in Gadhar Conspiracy the immediate release of 45 and they were released while the cases of seven others were still under consideration. In the case of Bombay an equal measure of indulgence had been extended and in all 72 had been released and the sentences of 19 had been materially reduced. Therefore, taking India as a whole the total number of persons that benefitted by the amnesty were 1,235. The Government were quite willing to examine the papers of any individual cases and give their best consideration if they were brought before them. But, this was not the time to go into the cases of individuals referred to by Mr. Khaparde and others. The Bengal Government had similarly gone into the papers of some and released 15 who had been connected with dangerous revolutionary activities. As soon as it appeared to the Government of India that an individual could be released without danger to the public safety His Excellency would be ready to extend the Royal Clemency to that person. (Hear, hear.)

Speaking on the need for reciprocity, Mr. MacPherson made an appeal to the non-official members to urge upon those who had received the benefit of the Amnesty and others with whom they would come into contact, directly or indirectly, or over whom they might have influence of any sort, the need for moderation. The Council was well aware of the generosity which His Excellency as well as the local Governments showed towards certain well known leaders, to persons like Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and to the Ali Brothers. Many would admit that the response to this generosity was not very gratifying. The gentlemen in question, after they were released went to Amritsar and distinguished themselves by making speeches calculated to promote hatred of Government. But there was gradually increasing indications that the Royal Clemency had not been in vain.

MR. BANERJEE.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee congratulated Mr. MacPherson on the highly conciliatory statement. He was sure there was not the slightest insinuation meant in Mr. Patel resolution. So far as the question of clemency was concerned, he had no doubt that the Government of India must have been consulted for which they deserved the gratitude of people. He enquired whether Savindra Kumar Gosh was released or not.

Sir William Vincent:—Savindra Kumar Gosh has been released and is now in Calcutta.

Mr. Banerjee:—I am grateful for the information.

Proceeding, Mr. Banerjee hoped that other men concerned in the Mainpotla Case and Alipore Bomb Case would also receive consideration. He pointed out that the case of Arabindo Kumar Gosh was deserving of consideration, and it would be well to extend amnesty to him. Mr. Banerjee congratulated Mr. Patel on his resolution, which resulted in eliciting a most conciliatory statement by the Home Secretary. This statement would certainly allay public opinion outside. He again congratulated Government for its attitude and wished a further consideration of deserving cases.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel, replying, said there was no one word of an objectionable nature in the speeches delivered by the Ali Brothers and others in question. If Government objected that they should, in future, not take anything of further reform and not agitate for grievances being redressed, then Mr. Patel was really very sorry. They were told that some degree of clemency had been in the Punjab, but that was not correct; because there were a large majority who were still in the jail. In Bengal out of 54 offenders 15 had been released and there were still 37 in jail. He was sorry also to hear that the Royal Proclamation was nothing more or nothing less than the announcement of policy advocated by the Government of India. Indians wanted the proclamations to come spontaneously from the heart of the King-Emperor and the speaker was, therefore, sorry to hear that attempts had been made to militate its grace.

Mr. McPherson, in winding the debate, pointed out certain inaccuracies in the figures quoted by Mr. Patel.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

The resolution was accepted.

SHUTTING OUT CO-OPERATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, President Indian National Congress, has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India:—"Beg to draw attention to Indian Government starting on working Reforms by excluding exponents of Indian National Congress views from Advisory Committee on Rules under Government India Act, thus shutting out Congress co-operation from beginning. Relying on His Majesty's gracious Proclamation of December last, Congress claims full hearing and open discussion at every stage."

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Mr. Sinha moved that "this Council recommends the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to cancel Rule 9 of rules recently promulgated for the guidance of local Governments in framing rules for recruitment of Provincial Service (Executive and Judicial) and so to amend Rule 8 that a Barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the faculty of advocates in Scotland and not less than five years' standing may be eligible for direct appointment to offices of the higher grade of Provincial Civil Services."

Sir William Vincent, replying said the rule which the mover sought to modify had been there for the last ten years and not a single complaint had been received to show that it operated unfairly. The rule at present directing the appointment of non-domiciled Europeans in Provincial services was rather a limitation on such appointments. Moreover, the question of appointment of Provincial services was clearly one which would very shortly be delegated, of course with some limitations, to be decided hereafter to local Governments and in view of that the Government of India did not think it fit at present to take up the question.

Mr. Sinha withdrew the resolution.

RULES UNDER REFORMS ACT.

Before the Council rose for lunch, Sir Claude Hill announced that the next two identical resolutions on the agenda, one by Mr. Chanda and the other by Mr. Patel, relating to the appointment of a Committee to examine draft rules, etc., under the Government of India Act and advise generally on matters connected with the Reforms were not open the discussion under Rule 25 one and therefore Mr. Sarma's resolution on restrictions on Gold Imports would be taken up after lunch.

Mr. Patel: May I just rise to explain?

Sir Claude Hill: I am afraid you cannot.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

GOLD IMPORTS.

On the Council, reassembling after lunch, Mr. Sarma's resolution that Gold imports be freed from all restrictions was taken up for discussion. Mr. Sarma urged that the resolution would, if accepted, meet the Indian Public opinion and said that the demand was already overdue. The United States has removed the embargo as early as June 1919.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy supported and Mr. Crum sympathised with the motion.

Speaking on behalf of Government, the Hon. Mr. Hailey said the restriction was temporary and must continue till the internal premium on Gold disappeared. No injury had been done to India. He would accept the resolution, if Mr. Sarma would agree that he Gold imports be freed as soon as possible and Mr. Hailey also undertook to bring the discussion on the resolution in the Council to the notice of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Sarma declined to modify his resolution, which was negatived by 36 to 22 votes.

Mr. Sarma next moved that the control over foodstuffs, particularly rice as between province and province and district and district in the same province wherve it exists at present, be abolished.

Mr. Mant, replying on behalf of Government, said he would accept the resolution if Mr. Sarma would add the words "as soon as practicable."

The mover agreed to the amendment, and the resolution was carried.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

"A QUESTION OF DEGREE."

MR. HAILEY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

In the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Hailey, speaking on benalf of Government on Mr. Sarma's and Mr resolutions relating to Provincial contributions to Imperial Revenue, said:—"The idea of contribution from the province had not been banned as improper or unconstitutional. Mr. Gokhale, who was a very sound judge in financial matters, speaking in the Imperial Council in March, 1911, on this particular question had said, that the Government of India should have one-third or one-fourth of its revenue as a fixed contribution from the provincial governments. In the evidence given by Mr. Gokhale before the Decentralisation Commission also, they would find that he had outlined a scheme very like that which they were now to adopt in regard to the separation of central and provincial finances. There was therefore inherently nothing wrong in the idea of taking a contribution from the provinces. The question was, therefore, one of degree, or as Mr. Sarma would say one of necessity. As to whether it should be taken at all, it was quite clear that the Central Government must finance itself. It must finance armies, and however much one might try to reduce them, they might be certain that armies were not going to be as cheap as they were in the past.

It was possible, he would not say it was certain, that so far from being able to reduce requirements in future, they might have to be extended. There would be a call on the Central Government to finance Imperial researches, geological and political services and in half a dozen ways to expand other activities of the Central Government. What had they done in regard to this question of financing the Central Government and apportioning the burden on Provincial Governments? When the Montford Scheme had reported it was calculated that the Imperial deficit, that is to say the amount which the Imperial Government would require in order to supplement its own resources would come to thirteen and a half crores. This would have left the Provinces on the distribution of finance that was to be taken under the Reform Scheme, with 2½ crores or more than they enjoyed at present.

THE SEPTEMBER CONFERENCE.

Last September, a conference of the representatives of the various provinces was held, when the question was gone into in detail and with thoroughness, and as a result it was decided to place the Imperial surplus on a system of divided finance and to place the Imperial deficit at 11½ crores. That was as low as they could place it. If the Government themselves recognised very clearly the force of the objection against taking large contributions from the provinces, it would be impossible that they should start with reforms under a financial cloud, and by cramping the new Ministers with any idea of financial difficulties. They had since the September Conference done their best to reconsider the position in view of such factors as had been alluded to by Mr. Sarma, questions such as exchange, etc., and made a proposition which would have the effect of materially reducing the deficit anticipated. In that Conference—he was not going to give figures now because they depended on a series of calculations which would more fittingly find a place in the Financial statement when he would present that statement on 1st March—they would find that although they had not shown complete acceptance they had at least shown goodwill in that direction. There was only a week more and Hon. Members would therefore wait and see that Government had much practical sympathy with the case put forward.

MR. SARMA'S ERROR.

But he was obliged to comment on the figures which Mr. Sarma presented to the Council to press the fact that the Government of India after all had a very large surplus at its disposal. Mr. Sarma had taken the figures of the budget as a whole, but he did not separate them. The Imperial Government would take the benefit of purely Imperial revenues and the local governments were purely connected with the provincial revenues, so that the figues of Mr. Sarma were really of not very much value in the discussion. All their discussions, it should be noted, had been based on a division of revenue.

Mr. Sarma: May I explain? Subject to correction I have tried to arrive at these figures on the new basis. The figures are here and I have attempted to work them. Whether I have succeeded or not is a different matter.

Continuing, Mr. Hailey said, that he would be very glad to go into the figures at the time of presenting the financial statement, and show exactly how the matter stood. He assured the Council there was nothing whatever to conceal from them.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION.

Speaking on Mr. Patel's resolution, Mr. Hailey said, that it was an alternative proposition. Mr. Patel believing in the principle of Mr. Sarma's resolution would like the whole matter to be investigated by Lord Meston's Committee. In the September Conference the whole question was thoroughly discussed with the result that there was every material available for Lord Meston's Committee. Lord Esher's Committee was already discussing the army affairs, and it was not possible for them to fix their army expenditure. They had, however, asked Lord Meston's Committee to examine Government's budget figures, and to report as to how far their calculations about the deficit were correct. The Government was prepared to follow as far as they could upon the advice of that Committee, which was a very competent body on the subject. The Government was, therefore unable to accept both the resolutions in the precise form in which they stood.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

NEED FOR ALL ROUND REFORM.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADVICE.

After according a welcome to Sir George Lloyd on his second visit to Ahmedabad the Municipal address proceeds to say:

"As these occurrences are the subject of inquiry before Lord Hunter's Committee, we refrain from making any further reference to them. But we pray that in view of the prevalence of abnormally high prices and the severe economic distress from which the middle classes and poor people suffer and in view of the well established fact that the bulk of the population of Ahmedabad had no direct or indirect hand in the disturbance, Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to remit the penalty directed to be levied from the public of Ahmedabad for the damages done during the disturbances. Such a remission would, we respectfully submit, be in harmony with the gracious proclamation of amnesty with which His Maesty the King-Emperor announced his Royal Assent to the epoch-making Reforms Act. The collection of a part of the penalty was entrusted to us by the District Magistrate and we have postponed the work till the publication of the report of the Hunter Committee. We feel it our duty to express our gratefulness for the statesmanlike manner in which Your Excellency's Government dealt with the situation that arose in April last in consequence of these events."

The address proceeded to express the hope that the Government would constitute large Municipalities on a wholly elective basis and asked that the work in connection with the comprehensive water works project begun in 1913-14 might be finished at an early date. The question of underground drainage, said the address, was now being dealt with and the draft town planning scheme relating to the extra-mural area to the south of the city walls was now ready for submission to Government for sanction. The scheme contained a provision for building residences for the working classes and poor people. The net cost of the scheme to the Municipality would be about Rs. 1,28,463 and they trusted that the representation of the Municipality for financial aid would be favourably considered when received by Government. They proposed to untilize the grant of Rs. 37,500, given to the Municipality in 1918, in making provison in the Town Planning Scheme for the removal of population from some congested areas in the city to the area of the scheme. They had approved Mr. Miram's scheme for town improvement by the demolition of a part of the city wall and they were awaiting information from the Collector on certain points relating to the transfer of plots which might be opened out by the demolition of the city walls and to the fiscal and administrative help which might be expected from the Revenue Department. They were collecting materials for submitting to Government an application to authorize them to introduce compulsory and free education in Ahmedabad.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The following is H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Ahmedabad Municipality on 23rd instant.

Mr. President, Vice-President and Councillors of the Ahmedabad Municipality,—I thank you most heartily on behalf of Lady Lloyd and myself for the warm welcome you have extended to us. This, as you are aware, is Lady Lloyd's first visit to your city and her pleasure in it is much enhanced by the assurance you give of ready response to her efforts on behalf of the women and children of the Presidency.

I intend first of all to deal with those points raised in your address, which admit of separate treament: and I must begin by saying how glad I am to receive your expressions of regreed for the grave disorders which occurred so recently in Ahmedabad. A very generous measure of amnesty was extended to those who were found guilty by the Tribunal set up to try the offenders, and I feel sure that by their future good conduct, by loyal obedience and unswering allegiance to their real duty as citizens, the people of Ahmedabad will shew that His Majesty's clemency was not unmerited.

In regard to the question of the elective element in the Municipalities of this Presidency, my Government has decided to take up this question after the constitution of the new Legislative Councils has been decided, and I thing you will not be disappointed wih the measure of advance that their decision will give.

LARGE SCHEMES.

Next let me take the various large schemes you mention. As to your comprehensive Water Works project, I have received reports from my Public Works Department that the work is well advanced so far as it can be carried out and I can asure you that I will see to it that nothing is now allowed to delay its speedy completion.

I am glad to learn that your application for a loan in aid of the scheme for extension of the underground drainage is almost ready for submission to Government. It will receive early and full consideration.

RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

UNITY OF RELIGIONS.

A public meeting was held on Sunday last in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to celebrate the 85th birthday anniversary of Ramkrishna Paramhansa when eloquent speeches were delivered on the great life and sayings of the saint. There was a large and representative gathering, and some ladies, Hindu, Moslem and Parsi, were also present. On the motion of Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, solicitor, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Vimadalal said:—India has been a land of sages, seers and yogins, and it is the life and sayings of one such great man of India that our attention is to be turned to this evening. It is in the fitness of things that living as we are in the hurry and bustle of a big city, bewildered as we are by the rushing life of a commercial place, surrounded as we are by attractions that catch the eye and the ear and the things of the world that keep jingling and tingling before us and attract our minds away from the realities of life, it is necessary, very necessary in a city like ours, to turn our attention, for an hour or two, to the lives of those who have directed their minds away from the attractions of the earth, who have not only tried to realize, but have really realized the spiritual consciousness, in whom the God-consciousness that lies very latent within us, has been fully developed, in whom that man is verily a spiritual being, is not a fact to be discussed, but a matter that has been realized, who have proved by realization and experience the great spiritual truths which all the Prophets of the world have proclaimed to the world. It is necessary, when we move from morn to eve in this city of Bombay, devoting our minds perhaps to the earning of money, to the gaining of something or other for ourselves, who are attracted away by cinemas, by theatres, by shows, by all the external things that are ever before our eyes, when our minds only turn in casual moments to things to which we are ever to be turning, it is essential not only that we should meet thus and turn our minds for some time on the higher realities of life, but that those turnings should produce in us a conviction that after all, these are the true things to be sought after, to be lived for, to be struggled for, to sacrifice ourselves for; and so convincing ourselves from the lives of great saints and their sayings to turn our minds towards those realities, and even in the midst of the bustles of a city's life, to try to remain centred within the spiritual consciousness, to keep ourselves aloof from the attractions of the world, to live in it but to try to be above it, and thus to make our life not a miserable failure as it but too often is, but at least to make an attempt after the higher realities of life. Let us trust that the two hours we devote at the feet of Ramkrishna Paramhamsa this evening will produce within us a spiritual elevation, will for the time lift us above the petty *mine* and *thine* of our rights, and will throw us for a moment into the vast ocean of spiritual consciousness which is, after all, the true *sat*, the true *chit* and the true *anand* of existence. (Cheers.)

SWAMI GOVINDANAND'S ADDRESS.

Swami Govindanand said:—Sisters and Brothers,—In speaking this evening about the celebration of the birthday of Bhagwan Shri Ramkrishna, my mind goes back to a period in the history not only of India, but of the nations of this world of ours when materialism was fast making conquests over every power of this terrestrial globe of ours, when as a revenge against the bigotry and fanaticism of the spiritualists of medieval ages materialism began to rise in protest and say, "Oh, you spiritualism, thou hadst thy day. To-day is my turn. Thou must succumb unto me. Let me tell thee that I am going forth with my armies, with my aeroplanes, above all with my industrial economics, in order to conquer these once for all; for thou, in medieval ages, didst not give me any time, any rest to live my own life." In this world we are living on two planes, as I have often emphasised. Those are *prakriti* and *purusha*. Hitherto the life of the nations of the world had been entirely centred in *purusha*, had been entirely centred in the spirit. People had made their home and heart, people had found their souls and comfort in God, in the spirit, and had altogether renounced the world. The cry went forth, "give up, give up; renounce, renounce, the activities of life! The world is impermanent. The world is a matter of a few days. The world is *Kshan Changura*. All is full of misery. Vanity, vanity, all is vanity. Let us give up the world." Now, wherever people pursue any ideal to its logical conclusion, in a spirit of bigotry, in a spirit of exclusiveness, then it follows that the other ideal which has suffered in seclusion, begins to rise up. Persecution gives life to the persecuted one. It is my firm belief that even the lowest ideal, if it is only persecuted, immediately gets the right to live. It is to be remembered that persecution is the cause of the death of the persecutor. Persecution is the cause of the revival, the survival, the rejuvenance of the persecuted one. If, therefore, we desire to live, we must always live in a spirit of universal love, in a spirit of real and full recognition of the claims of one and all of those who make the sum total of creation, the sum total of all life. To me it appears that Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna was born to once again reconcile this materialism and this spiritualism, this enmity between these two forces. I call Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna, the emancipator, the joy-bringer to India and through India to the whole world. He was born just when India was being spiritually conquered, just when the wave of reform came to this land of ours, when it was said that the Vedas were false, that the entire national life of India had been a gigantic error, had been a failure, and that we must recommence upon the western mdoel, upon the new ideas and ideas which the West was putting before us, because "Don't you find India is so poor, India is so weak, India is not making inventions in the mechanical or scientific field? Therefore behold, the national life of India is a failure. We must recommence upon other models, upon other ideals." It was at this time that Bhagwan Shri Ramkrishna was born.

A LIVING EMBODIMENT OF INDIA.

To me he appears as the living embodiment, as the living incarnation of India and Sanatana Dharma. The Sanatana Dharma was once again revived in his personality. He lived the whole life of India from times immemorial to the present time, and in his life he gave out what future India was bound to live. Alone, far away from the busy haunts of public life, from the busy haunts of every great city of modern times, he led a very lonesome life. This lonesomest mountain climber was at the time, in the eyes of the world, a mad man. He was considered insane by men who had directed their minds upon the luxuries of the earth, to the amassing of money and to the indulging in the five senses and perhaps even the sixth sense of the mind, indulging in sexual pleasures, whose minds were upon the valleys and plains or rather upon the sea. This mountain climber began to climb all alone, insulted, reproached by the people. Every one thought him as a man lost. Even the orthodox who are so fond of worshipping the images, when they saw this earnest seeker of God saying to the idol of mother Kali, "Mother, if Thou really art, why do I not see Thee? Mother, if Thou really exist, why dost Thou not reveal Thyself unto me? Oh, my Divine Mother, give me Thy vision",—when they heard this cry going up from the boy day and night persistently, they ridiculed him, took him for a mad man. How could God manifest himself from the idol? argued these orthodox social reformers who preached that there could be no God within the stone, and stones and clay are all stones and clay. This man, all alone, a stranger in the land which by birth belonged to him, all by himself did he do the arduous, hard work of climbing hard cliffs, hard rocks, even the Himalayas of spirituality. He went on and on in his struggle, insulted, unsympathised, unencouraged, until he reached the highest summit and found out the truth of all religions. He found out that spirit and spirit alone is truth, all else is falsehood. Atma alone is the real truth. All else is no true substance. But yet his victory was not complete. Even when he went to the highest summit, even when he explored the Himalayas of spirituality, when the whole spirituality bowed down to him, even when he realized, "I and my Divine Mother are one", he did not feel satisfied. For there was the burning passion in this hero. He had not come to seek his own salvation, his own *mukti*. He was not the person to live for himself, to seek his own self-satisfaction. There was another victory to be now gained by him. From on the high summit, he again thought of descending to the plains and valleys in order to communicate to the people the message of his life, to give to all, without charging any price, as much as he could of the result of his *sadhanas*. This lonesome wanderer upon earth, as he was a lonesome climber of mountains, began to seek his companions, seek those that would receive his message. There was no one who could stand the great burning passion of this great man. There was no one who possessed the requisite strength to receive the message from Shri Ramakrishna. He therefore prayed unto the Divine Mother on the top of his *kuti*: "Oh, you, my companions, my *bhaktas*, you, my friends upon earth, come unto me, come unto me to have a vision of my life's work coming out of me." And the Divine Mother in answer said, "They shall all come, my blessed son. Do not be impatient. Thy companions will come. Thy children will come. Thou, creator of children, Thou creator of heroes, Thou Ishwar, Thou art the Lord of heroes. They shall all come." And every one did come.

IDEAL OF SANYASA.

It is now a charge laid against the Hindu Sadhus, and especially in the city of Bombay, which is so proud of material gain, which is so proud of the floatation of some companies or other, which is so proud of having produced a few mills, and a few great millionaires, we are told that the Sadhus are a curse, that the Sadhus are a bane, that the Sadhus have brought India down to a miserable pass. But I make bold to say to those that level such a charge at the Sadhus, that without the Sadhus India would have gone to eternal ruin. (Cheers.) And, if India has been saved it is because she had produced men like Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa who against the foreign battle-cry of throwing away the Sanyasa ideal, stood forth as a hero Sanyasi like an adamantine rock proclaiming, "No more of your enjoyments. A Sanyasi alone is the true saviour." As long as India can produce one Shri Ramakrishna, as long as India can produce one Sanyasi who respects the ideal of renunciation, as long as we do not follow or imitate the westerners in establishing the creeds which the Protestants did in Europe, so long shall India be immortal and no power on earth can conquer my Motherland. (Cheers.) I am proud that even in subjection to-day, even having suffered two thousand continuous years of foreign invasion after invasion, when our Somanaths have been spoliated, when the fiat went forth that there shall not be one Hindu living in this land of Hinduism, when the missionaries waged war against India's religion, here India still lives. Here India still pursues her struggle for right living. Here India still pursues her struggle for doing good to the world. Point out another nation, I say, which has lived for 2,200 years of foreign invasion. Italy, Spain and Turkey succumbed within 30 years to the Mahomedan invasion. The whole of Europe went at one sweep of the Mahomedan hoarders. But here India has stood the Mahomedan invasion for ages together, and at length she has succeeded in having her own sociology, her own civilization, her own religion, conquering the Mahomedan that came to conquer us, making him a better type of humanity dispossessing him of bigotry of Arabian fanaticism. You will find a vast difference between the Arabian Mahomedan and the Indian Mahomedan if you see the two. The Mahomedan of India is certainly a blessed creature, is certainly a hero compared to the Arabian jungly, the cut-throat that would not hesitate to despoil the Haj when he goes to do the pilgrimage to the sacred places in Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine. That is what India has actually done. Those are the silent conquests of India. We have not at all trumpeted our conquests. We have not published our conquests. We have not published to the world, in our own history, how we are living. Ours has been a silent spiritual conquest. If there has been any crime committed by India, it is only this, that we never went out of our own land to rob other nations of their countries, to rob other nations of their lands, to rob other nations of their commerce, to rob other nations of their labour, to rob other nations of their spirituality, to rob other nations of their intellectual possessions. We have never imposed slavery upon any nation. My land is the only land that has stood for truth, freedom and democracy. It is the only land whose people freely and joyfully give what they have got saying, "Freely have we received from God. Freely shall we gladly share with you; for the earth belongs to all." The *prithivi* (earth) is not the Boer's land, or the white man's land, just as we find people quarrelling in South Africa. India is a land that welcomes even her enemies. This is the land which has lived universal love. Others can talk of universal toleration. But who has lived universal toleration, I say? It is only this Motherland of ours. (Cheers.)

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

I was telling you that this lonesome wanderer on earth Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna lived in his life the whole of Indian Nationalism. We have not digested Shri Ramakrishna; we have not yet recovered our nationalism because to-day we find everywhere the cry going on that the Sanyasis are a curse upon India. "Down with the Sadhus." But, if ever this spirit succeeds, if ever this spirit becomes the spirit of India then good-bye to the life of India. India then shall cease to exist. By religion alone shall she survive, and by religion alone shall she conquer the nations of the world. (Cheers.)

I am sorry to say that the workers of India who are so very proud, are not sufficiently nationalised. I have seen every one of the workers. But he is not possessed with that nationalism that inspired Shri Ramakrishna or his chief disciple, Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vivekananda went to the Parliament of Religions, all alone, without any credentials, without any letters of introduction, in lands where there was persecution. To go to Europe or America to-day is not a great thing. He went at a time when Europe was possessed by bigotry. He conquered with the spirit of Sanyasa. What Vivekananda did, we all are bound to do. Nay, it is the injunction upon us that we must conquer or else we shall die. I am sure that the Indian workers of every shade of opinion will soon be nationalised, will soon be Vedantins. To-day I make bold to say that there are no national workers yet. All of them believe that the importation of foreign ideals, western institutions will save India. Swami Vivekananda was the one national worker who raised a protest against foreignising or alienising or Europeanising the society. To-day following the footsteps of Swami Vivekananda I protest against the fashioning of India on European ideals. India should develop her own religion, her own sociology, her own qualities, her society after her own old pattern. Everything must be Indian. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not against borrowing. But surely I want India to live her original life. For originality is life. Imitation, false imitation is death. When Shri Ramakrishna thoroughly understood why he came on earth, what the message of the Divine Mother was, he commenced to preach, and succeeded in winning all people to his ideals. He was not at all one of those, as some of the workers believe that he preached the ideal of Sanyasa. He was not at all an exclusive man. He never excluded any particular ideal. He never interdicted any particular mode of living. He was a man in whom complete synthesis of life was lived, because he had realized his Divine Mother. So long as a man has not seen God, so long is he full of sorrow, full of misery. But the moment a man has realized God, the *samsara* becomes an abode of happiness, the abode of blessedness. This was the message which he again and again preached, that, "this *samsara* is not to be shunned, this *samsara* is not the creation of Satan as European civilization would have you to understand. But *samsara* is the creation of God. The Author, the Creator of this universe is true. His creation also is true. The original eternal one is true. His manifestation, His sport is equally true." He again and again emphasised this ideal that the *samsara* is not to be abandoned, but it is to be conquered. Man is a spiritual conqueror and Indians must be spiritual conquerors before they can expect to conquer the world. (Cheers.)

THE SPIRIT OF GRAVITY.

There was another thing which Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna insisted upon. From Europe we have obtained a very dirty spirit, called the spirit of gravity. Every one, including the great Keshub Chunder Sen, used to say, "I am a sinner, I have committed sins. Oh, God, forgive me my sins. Oh God, I cannot enter the kingdom of heaven because I have sinned, and I am not fit to be Thy son." Against this Shri Ramakrishna raised a protest saying, "Oh, Keshub, whence have you learnt this cowardly spirit. You, the son of God, you the Atma, have faith, have faith. Say once I am the son of God. Say I am uttering the name of God, the name of Hari, who can destroy all my former sins. Pure in touch me, can I remain a sinner, when I am taking the name of God?" This is to be the burning passion of everyone." This was the message that Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna began to teach freely to everyone, because in India we have to fight to believe unfortunately what other people say of us. If anybody says India is sinful, India is conservative, forthwith she comes to believe that she is a sinner. Europe has never lived according to her philosophy. What Europe believes, she never acts up to. India of all the nations of the earth is the most sincere nation. It is the nation that never lives upon mere words. My nation is called a conservative nation. People call my nation a nation of slaves, a land of orthodoxy. But I say, Sirs, if there has been any liberal nation that has lived a life of liberalism, it is my nation. Even in the time of Keshub Chunder Sen Europe came to us saying India is conservative. Tell me, Sirs, how many reform movements came to India. Did not Europe found the Arya Samaj, the Brahmo Samaj, the Theosophical Society and several other movements rising one after another in India? I ask, is it possible for other countries to have several schools of thought, political, social and religious as in India? India is a land devoted to the pursuit of truth. This is a land devoted to freedom. This is the only land that has lived according to the law of God. Whatever a man thinks, that he has a right to express; and whatever he has a right to express, according to that he has a right to mould his character. This is a land of independence of thought, independence of expression and independence of conduct. This is a land of the independence of spirit. This was what Shri Ramakrishna was trying again and again to impress upon everyone that came to him, namely, that "you are Atma; whence have you learnt this spirit of *papa* (sin); the fools that always say *papa*, they shall become *papi's* (sinners); those that say that they are free, they shall be free. Believe, therefore, you are free." Remove this hypnotism, remove this magic veil thrown on India that she is in slavery. Especially to-day India needs this gospel of the independence of spirit. Believe you are free. Believe you are Atma. Believe that whatever you shall think that you have a right to express, and that you have a right to carry out in your life. This is the legacy which Shri Ramakrishna has bequeathed to us, the children of the ancient Rishis. He came to emphasise this ideal just when unfortunately this Advaita was being lost sight of in India.

TRUE REFORM.

One word more and I shall have finished. And that is the spirit of true reform. To-day we find people preaching reforms of all kinds. To-day we find people talking glibly about reforms in various directions. Some one comes out with one movement, another with another. Europe is coming out with the League of Nations with self-determination, with Imperial Preference and several other kinds of reforms to reconstruct society. Speaking of reform, what did Shri Ramkrishna say to his blessed friend Keshub Chunder Sen who was gradually to teach the gospel of true reform to India and through India to the whole world? He said to pursue evil law or reform can save. Society. Remember no machinery can save society. You may have one thousand and one reforms. But who is to carry out the reforms? I ask, is man to carry out the reforms? The man himself has not been reformed. The inner man yet remains the devil, is swayed by lust, greed, hatred, fanaticism, jealousy. First discipline the man; first reform the spirit within, and all things shall be added unto you. How shall you know that your reform succeeds? First realize God. Make yourself one with God, and then preach. No power on earth can then withstand you. No power on earth can then resist you. Your words shall be a fund of God which everyone will receive. Have you got the word of God to give unto men? Have you known what God demands? If you have not, then stand aside; do not intermeddle. Do not trouble others." That was the message Shri Ramkrishna gave to Keshub Babu. Talking of Keshub Babu one day, Shri Ramkrishna said, "Keshub Chunder fell dangerously ill. I went to pray Divine mother. Oh mother, if Keshub Chunder dies, what am I to do? He is the only godly man. I have got no other companion than Keshub Babu. If you take him away, companionless shall you leave me. Oh, mother, I shall give you one cocoanut and a little sugar in the name of God, in the name of the work that you have given me. Save this Keshub Babu, for I cannot live without him." The Divine Mother heard his prayer and Keshub Babu was to live, and preach to India and the world the gospel of true reform enunciated by Bhagwan Shri Ramkrishna.

If you are going to restore India, if you are going to resuscitate India, if you want to bring to light once again the glory of India, the teacher and emancipator of the world, if you want to make India the glory of other nations of the world, the first thing that you have got to do is to realize God. Have you believed that you are God? Have you believed that your body is the instrument only to express the will of God? Have you known that your body is not your own? Have you known that your work is not the work of yourself? Then only can you restore India. India is of all nations a nation deeply religious. You cannot save India by any other method.

And to-day standing forth to pay my humble homage on the occasion of his birthday celebration, I feel confident that India is going to be uplifted, the emancipator, the saviour of the world. But before she can be this, India must first realize God, and with the law of God go forth into the world to make spiritual conquests, to teach the world the light of love above all social creeds. This is the business which India has got to do. And I think we shall be failing in our duty, we shall not at all be rightly observing his birthday, we shall not at all be doing justice to the greatness of Shri Ramkrishna, the very embodiment, the very incarnation of India, the true representative of her struggles, aspirations, hopes and achievements, unless we address ourselves to the task. What is India? India is nothing but God herself. If anybody wants to see a living God, let him see India. For, every piece of stone, every atom of dust has sanctification in it by the Rishis and Sadhus of India. The whole history of India is a history of Sadhus. What other nation can produce so many Sadhus? If to-day India is poor, it is because she has not produced so many Sadhus now as she used to produce in former ages. We shall therefore be failing in our duty to Shri Ramkrishna if we do not try to realize the greatness of India, if we do not become one with India, if we do not realize our identity with India. What has India lived for, fought for, striven for, and above all what has India got to do in the future? For great is her future. The life history of Europe has been a gigantic failure. The whole civilization of Europe is a great error and a failure, and the leadership has already passed from the hands of Europe. Will India take up the leadership, is the question. Will India become the leader, the spiritual leader of the world? Yes, she will I say, because she has produced such great souls like Shri Ramkrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekanand, and I know India is going to produce powerful yogis, powerful sages, great sanyasis possessed of the entire spirit of India, who have realized the greatness of Godhead, who have known God as their only possession, who live, move and have their being entirely and solely in God. Such yogis India is going to produce, and India is going to save the world. The world is looking to India and India shall not disappoint the world. And may that day come within my life time, when I may see India sitting upon her throne as the queen saviour and emancipator of the world, not as the queen despoliator or the robber of the world. (Loud cheers).

COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am greatly surprised to read a copy of a Bill published in your issue of the 12th instant to amend the "Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provision) Act 1919." The news-sections purported to be put into the Act runs as follows:—

"After Section 4 of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provision) Act 1919 the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

5A. No member officer or servant of, the board and no member of any committee appointed by the board shall be liable personally in respect of anything in good faith done or purporting to be done under the provisions of this act or the rules or bylaws made thereunder.

5B. The board shall not be liable for any misfeasance malfeasance or misfeasance, and any officer or servant appointed by the board or of any funds entrusted with any duties, securities or property of the board."

Now it is to be seen what necessity there is for which Government have been constrained to insert these two new sections into the Act, which was meant for the period of war only, as it is clear from the title to the Act itself. It is not difficult to infer from the nature of the Bill itself that Government desire to do some extraordinary things for which they necessitate the amendment of the Bill first. It is not my desire to go the whole hog here, but without mentioning some facts I shall not be able to show you the fallacy of the Government.

Some time ago the Cotton Contracts Board had written a letter to the Cotton Brokers Association indicating their desire to build a new building at Ballard Pier for the Cotton Exchange and those who wished to take room there for business purposes were asked to apply to the Board. In reply to this letter the members of the Brokers Association expressed their unwillingness to be shifted to the new house and to work therein as they felt that they would be greatly inconvenienced by doing so. This answer was not tasteful to the Board which were not worthy of them. Again there was the resentment of the Board when the Brokers Association had not observed the Peace celebration days, notwithstanding the order of the Board, and continued its business as usual. Upon this, the Board issued a notice threatening all those merchants and brokers who had not taken part in peace celebration and continued their business that the business done during those days was null and void and declaring names of those persons who transacted business during these days with the Association could not produce, as it was very difficult to find the mischief maker. Under these circumstances, it was plain result for the Board to find out those persons who kept to their business and to take steps against any of them. Since then the Board is angry with the Association and indicates its fury in several ways. For instance, the Brokers Association passed in its annual meeting a resolution limiting the number of new members for the coming year to one hundred or thereabout. On this the Board threatened the members of the managing committee with suspension from the membership of the Clearing House, if they would not repeal the same at once. The threat of the Board was not confined till this but the Board went further and wanted to assert their discretion to take possession of the association and subject the same to the control of the Board in every matter. The Brokers Association is not willing to abide by this action of the Board, and its members have resolved to send a deputation to the Board, if this regrettable [illegible]

Now, the question may be asked why this Board was created. Not surely that it may demand extraordinary powers, though as the amendment to the bill grants, but thereby do some arbitrary acts. As the necessity of war had brought it into existence, it should confine its actions to the settlement of the field only. The duty of the Board is to control speculation and to keep the price under level. In this it had entirely failed, and now the Board desires to do some other things and interfere with the freedom of the trade. In the first place, there is now no necessity of this Board, as the war for which it was brought into existence is over, and secondly it is proving to be a great obstacle in the way of the trade. After a year or so the time limit of this Act will expire, as it is limited to the war period only, and that Government will need another Bill for this purpose. It is difficult, at this time, to foresee on the basis on which the next bill will be prepared. But from the present amendment bill, it can be concluded that that Bill also will not transfer the power from an autocratic body to the representatives of the trade. At the time of introduction of the next Bill, I hope, Government will remember to make the Board, which now consists of a Government official, an arbitrator and six nominated and six elected members, a wholly elected representative of the people themselves.

If the proposed Bill is passed first of all the Board will try to seize the remaining freedom of the trade and secondly it will make efforts to get the possession of the Hall and Association of the Cotton Brokers by any forcible means and then subject the [illegible] to its absolute power. Besides this, there will be [illegible] the powers of the Board as the sections quoted above show that the Board shall not be liable for any misfeasance or non-feasance, [illegible] the Board itself. It is a very strange provision to make the Board not liable for any wrong committed by it. If the Board, which is composed of [illegible] Government official, an arbitrator and six nominated and six elected members, a majority of elected members, [illegible] its action, then who else shall be held responsible for its [illegible] Therefore, on account, it is [illegible] in my opinion, [illegible] in spite of passing the amendment Bill into law, Government should pass another Bill transferring the whole administration of the Clearing House to the hands of a body representative of the Cotton Trade, as a whole. We hope our liberal minded Governor who fought on the side of India in Parliament on the Cotton duty,— will also show his liberality here by granting full freedom to the trade and making the Board an elected body. There are several advantages in transferring the administration to the [illegible] first place Government [illegible] the expense, though the money is also being taken out from the pockets of people by means of levying fees from members of brokers associations and its incidence is year after year increasing. Assuming by paying the salary amounting to several thousand rupees to the chairman of the Board he is a Government servant. And in the second place people will be saved from the heavy charges.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the members of the local Legislative Council that they should induce Government to refrain from passing the extraordinary measure of unnecessary powers. Hours, etc.

P. B. H.

1,000 MILES PER HOUR!

INVENTION OF A PROPELLER.

A TANJORE REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The Tanjore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—

Mr. R. Athmanathayyar, vakil, has authorised me to report to the press that he has invented a propeller which he says will revolutionise means of communication between distant countries. He claims that it can be fitted to any conveyance on land or water or air. Its maximum speed is only limited by the engineers skill to overcome material difficulties and strength of materials used. He expects immediate attainment of one thousand miles an hour by aeroplanes with unlimited scope for expansion. Any fuel may be used, coal, oil or gas. The invention being kept strictly secret and will be sold to the purchaser being enabled to obtain a patent.

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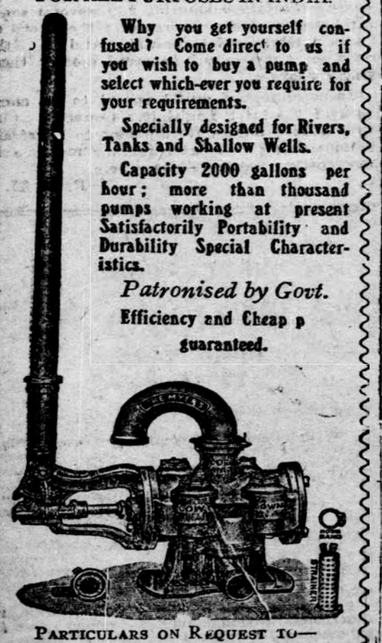

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SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

EIGHTH REPORT.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

The following are excerpts from the 8th annual report of the Social Service League, Bombay, for the period ended 31st May 1919, presented at the last annual meeting:

The educational activities of the League are directed mainly at the spread of education among the backward and poorer labouring classes by means of (A) The Library Movement including the Travelling Libraries, the Standing Libraries, the Reading Centres and the Students' Libraries, (B) Magic Lantern Lectures, (C) Night Classes, (D) Classes for ladies, and (E) Scholarship to lady students.

The total number of books issued comes about 12,000. Out of the 134 centres of the travelling libraries 28 (18 Marathi and Gujarati) are in charge of women, and 16 in charge of the depressed classes. The League also provided books for the use of the patients of two big Hospitals. It maintained four standing libraries, two of which are located in districts inhabitated by working classes, the third is placed in a jail, and the fourth is opened this year for the "Depressed Classes." Free Reading centres were working during the year under report. There is also one library conducted by the students under the general supervision of the League. All these are working satisfactorily.

The total number of books in the Free Travelling Libraries, according to the last report was 5,135, 2,204 Marathi and 2,93 Gujarati.

The League had at the beginning of the year 1,017 slides on 24 different subjects. During the year under reports 48 new slides were added, bringing the total number to 1,065. In all 85 lectures were delivered in different localities with the aid of magic lantern.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

At the end of May 1919, the League had under its charge 20 night schools, four new schools being opened and are situated at (1) Teli Mohalla, (2) Islampura, (3) Sewri and (4) Tank Bunder.

Out of the 20 schools, three were Marathi 8 Anglo-Marathi, one Anglo-Gujarati, four Anglo-Urdu, two Anglo-Gujarati and Anglo-Urdu combined, and two Anglo-Urdu, Anglo Persian and Anglo-Arabic combined.

On 1st June 1918, the League's night schools comprised 449 pupils. On the last day of the year the number of pupils on the roll was 700. The average daily attendance during the year was 460. The meagre daily average attendance in the beginning of the year was due to the outbreak of the Influenza Epidemic in the month of September and October 1918. Out of the 700 pupils in the night schools, 497 were such as earned their own living and the remaining 203 were small children dependent on their parents guardians.

A Club of the Factory boys was opened on the 7th April 1918 with a view to impart to them moral instruction, chiefly aiming purity of speech. This aim it is hoped can be achieved by encouraging among them music, dialogues and dramatic performances. The meetings of the clubs are held in the Library Hall of the Social Service League Temperance Club at New Foras Road between 8 and 9.30 a.m. on Sundays. The Club have it members boys of the four neighbouring night schools viz. the New Compound, Tardeo, Chikhalwadi and Foras Road Night Schools. Three more boys' Clubs are run in Urdu schools and are mainly for Mahomedan boys.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES.

Lessons in history, sanitation, hygiene and other useful subjects are given with the help of the magic lantern.

The League maintains four classes of women, in one of which only sewing is taught and in the remaining three classes instruction in sewing, reading and writing is combined.

During the year under report 1,040 boys were taken out of Bombay on 6 excursions. During the year under report sports were arranged at 8 different places in which 2,00 children took part. During the last six years the League has organised from time to time open air sports for the children of mill employes and other labouring classes in order to develop in them a taste for open air physical exercises by providing opportunities for healthy rivalry in sports and to relieve the dullness of their dreary existence.

As it was found that the scout movement inculcates among boys a sense of honour and duty, self-discipline and resourcefulness the League appointed a committee to mobilise a troop of Boy Scout in order to bring the possibilities of the system to the notice of the schools in Bombay.

A beginning was made in the second week of December 1918 when 70 boys joined troop. The number however, gradually dwindled down to forty and they were formed into six Patrols.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The dispensary has in spite of various difficulties been able to continue its useful work. Dr. Ranade worked on the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee and the Medical Sub Committee appointed by the Social Service League.

During the report under report, 3,790 patients in all were treated out of whom 2,508 were men, 627 women and remaining 655 were children. The respective figures for the last year being 3,353, 2,117, 363 and 795.

Among the new activities of the League, Bai Bachubai Dispensary must be made mention of.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN JAILS.

During the year under report the League continued educational work for convicts, undertaken two years back with the object affording some opportunity for educational development for this most unfortunate class of people, and for creating among them a love for knowledge and an ambition to live a better life. The Library at H. M.'s House of Correction at Byculla was augmented by addition of a fresh stock of Marathi and Gujarati books and the convicts have shown keen appreciation of the facility provided by the League. Story-telling and conversations gatherings for the discussion of diverse subjects were also encouraged with a view to enliven the convicts and make the visits of the League's workers more useful and attractive.

POLICE COURT AGENT.

The police court agent has done, during the few months under report, a substantial work and the analysis of the causes dealt with by him shows that his work if not already a success, is sufficiently encouraging; and the experiment is sure to prove an ultimate success. During the months under report, the agent was able to recommend 288 persons of varying ages between 10 and 60 to be bound under Section 562 of the C. P. Code. Among them 211 were Hindus, 65 Mahomedans, 10 Christian and 2 Parsis. Of these offenders 69 were women and the rest were men. The figures relating to the ages of the cases dealt with did not shew that the advantage of the police court agent was confined merely to juvenile offenders. Of the 288 offenders 85 were below 20, 150 were between 20 and 30, 36 were between 30 and 40, 13 were between 40 and 50 and 4 were over 50. Great difficulty was experienced in many cases in keeping touch with prisoners after their release. But the results on the whole were satisfactory only 3 of the cases added being reconvicted.

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT.

The work of improving the economic condition of the poorer and working classes in Bombay is carried on by spreading the spirit of cooperation among them. To meet the contingency of providing facilities to get loans at a reasonable rate of interest the League has up till now started 39 coopeative Societies out of which 6 are working independently 12 are working under the C. E. W. Institute and 21 under the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute. Their total share capital amounted to Rs. 13,130. Deposits from members and non-members amounted to Rs. 25,963. Rs 52,388 were given away as loans. The total membership of all the societies came to 1,496.

The Temperance Club was started in April 1917 and is located in Shet Appaji Sadashiv Dongre's House. The Club maintains a reading room, and a library and subscribes for 5 dailies, 3 week-lies and 6 magazines. During the year under report 11 lectures, 5 lantern shows, 15 purans, 1 kirtan and 3 musical concerts were arranged. A Night School and a Boys' Club are conducted in the premises of the Club.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

During the year under report 50 lantern lectures, 33 chawl lectures, and 7 public lectures and street preachings were arranged and drew large audience from the working classes. The work of all the classes was conducted satisfactorily. The accounts of the Cooperative Credit Societies were audited and were reported satisfactory. Sports were arranged 4 times; the distribution of prize to successful competitors has increased the popularity of that branch of work considerably. The work of the Holika Sammela was also carried on successfully at the centre by arranging an interesting programme; and it seems to have produced a salutary effect on the people. A special X'mas programme and ladies' gatherings were also arranged. The workers of the Settlement were also responsible for much useful work during the strike, influenza and cholera days.

The Tata Son's Workmen's Institute organized during the year 21 Cooperative Credit Societies with a total membership of 742. The realised share capital in all of them together amounted to Rs. 3,243. The three night schools conducted by the Institute have on roll 451 students and are taught by staff of 13 teachers. The average attendance was 290.

PROPAGANDIST WORK.

The propagandist work of the League consists of arranging lectures on different social subjects, the conducting of a quarterly called the Social Service Quarterly, the publishing of leaflets and pamphlets, the maintaining of the Information Bureau with registers of charities and a library of books on social questions.

During the year under report only two public lectures were arranged. The library present contains 983 books including some Government reports, and annual reports of the department of charity in the different States of America. The work of the Information Bureau is progressing well. The League also published three pamphlets during the year and distributed them broadcast.

After dealing with the influenza epidemic relief work the report states:—

A reference must finally be made to the League's proposals to start a Workmen's Institute in the Parel Locality for the use of the workmen on the lines of the Toynbee Hall in London. As a suitable building cannot be rented the League has taken on lease a plot from the Improvement Trust, and has proposed a building of its own costing about 2 lakhs of rupees. The Institute will have day and a night school, a library and reading room, a refreshment Club, a gymnasium, a theatre for cinema shows and amateur dramatic performances, a hall for indoor games and temporary lodgings for workmen. It is the most important of the League's undertakings and requires great financial help from the rich capitalists who sympathise with the League's endeavours for the uplift of the poor. It is hoped that a beginning in the direction will not be delayed for lack of funds.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION.

The total income and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs 1,07,955-12-8 and Rs. 8,409-11-6 respectively. The year thus ends with a balance of Rs 29,546-1-2 including Rs. 12,575-0-0 as donations for the Workmen's Institute. This when added to last year's balance of Rs 1,085-10-0, brings the total amount in the hands of the League to Rs. 43,631-11-2.

It will be seen that the scope of the League's finances is considerably widened. With all this however it cannot be said that the financial position of the League is very satisfactory. A cursory review of the wide scope for work and the actual extent of the League's activity will make it abundantly clear how the League is handicapped in its efforts for want of funds. The definite sources of income, viz., (1) annual subscriptions, (2) annual donations promised, and (3) income of the Social Service Quarterly cannot be said to be substantial and the League has to depend to a great extent for its expenses on other fluctuating sources. As only a sound financial basis ensures the success of institutions like the Social Service League, it is a wonder that adequate reserve fund should be the League's first care. A sound endowment fund is absolutely necessary. No less pressing is the need for buildings of its own for its different settlements. The League is therefore, approaching the public with a request for liberal contributions. The roll of the League is now well-known and it can deservedly claim public support on the score of the record of its 8 years' work.

MISMANAGEMENT IN BARSI RAILWAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare some space in your widely circulated paper about Railway grievances experienced at Kurdwadi station? It is a matter of regret that regularity on this line has become an exception while irregularity has become a rule. The necessity of a separate adjoining platform for B. B. Railway trains is very keenly felt and every one is anxious to find out some way for compelling the Railway authorities to begin actual work. But of what avail is the wish of the people when Government is not, rising to the mark? I was a passenger in the B. B. L. Railway mail train on the 13th, from Barsi to Kurduwadi. I had recently heard that orders were issued for attaching less load to the mail train, but my experience showed the other way. Our engine began to stop between Mhaisgaon and Kurduwadi and everyone feared that it would take rest in that dark desert for that night. But after a good deal of delay and struggle the train reached Kurduwadi when the second bell of the Raichur passenger was sounding. The Raichur-Bombay mail had already left and this was the only train available for passengers going to Bombay and Manmad. But alas, the rush of passengers who got down from our train was so much on the bridge that no man of ordinary strength was able to rush his way through that crowd. So many passengers had to retire in despair. Some second-class passengers who were allowed to go by the lower route on railway lines were hindered by a goods train standing on the line and so there was no alternative but to cross the goods train by passing through the gap beneath the connecting link of two waggons. Here it was that I was reminded of the prowling order of 'mritsar, when I found one old gentleman going in that way. Oh, how fine an arrangement it was for the second class passengers! What a row would have been made if a European gentleman had been put in that position? Does this management not reflect credit upon the authorities of the B. B. Railway? Can they not ask the Stationmaster to shunt goods trains in such a way as to allow a clear passage on the line for second class passengers?

While returning to Barsi on the 15th instant, I had the honour of witnessing a queer whimsicality of this Railway. The Sholapur passenger was rather late and she came some two or three minutes before the departure of Barsi train. As soon as the passengers from Sholapur alighted the train they began to run to catch the Barsi train and some who were active enough were able to secure the train, but others who were at a distance of some feet were ruthlessly left behind. Amongst those who were refused access to the train were many women. The train was already late and would a delay of some two minutes have made the guard answerable for a serious wrong towards the railway company? Can there be no chastisement for such heartless treatment? If Mr. Hickie had been so left behind would he not have cursed the Railway! Is it not a part of the duty of high authorities to supervise when the junction is so near to their residence? No fault lies with subordinates when higher authorities are inactive in the matter. The system of maintaining dissatisfied and low-paid staff seems to be a substantial reason for not finding courteous and conscientious regard for the sufferings of the travellers. Trusting that the grievances complained of will be removed as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

BARSIWALLA.

Barsi, 18-2-20.

DEPARTMENT OF BOOKS.

NIZAM'S WELCOME STEP.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 23.

The Nizam as Patron of learning has issued an important firman creating a new Department of Books, dealing with the preservation, correction and elucidation of ancient texts which will establish his title to be called the Patron of Muslem learning. We have observed, says the firman that many of the books relating to our old science and learning are printed on very inferior paper and their caligraphy is not at all satisfactory. Numerous errors moreover are found in the texts whose corrections are a matter of urgent necessity. A new Department shall therefore be established in our state with a budget of at least Rs. one lakh to be called the Department for the Correction of Books and Compiliation. Men with expert knowledge of the arts and sciences shall be invited all over India on terms of service or of remuneration by work. Through their agency corrupt texts shall be corrected and important Departments of knowledge requiring education shall be furnished with commentaries. The corrected texts and commentaries shall be printed on good paper and properly bound and they shall be distributed on sale to all important publishing houses and libraries. This will both benefit the public and preserve from decay the old arts and sciences which have felt the heavy hands of time and in some cases have been nearly wiped out of existence.

HIGH COURT.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

King-Emperor
vs.
Devya Ramji and Jethya Wanshia.
(Before Justices Shah and Heywood.)

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by Mr. F. J. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Thana, under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code as there was difference of opinion between him and the jury. The judge was of opinion that the accused were not guilty, while the jury unanimously gave the verdict that the accused were guilty.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Rama was growing chillies in a patch of ground on the river-side at Dhamangaon in the Thana district, and had gone there for the work in the afternoon of 23rd November, 1919. He however did not return and could not be found until on the evening of the 25th, his dead body was seen floating in the river by his daughter Ludki. Ludki gave information to the Police Patil who had the body taken out of the water. After holding an inquest the body was sent to the Umergaon dispensary. The post-mortem was made the following morning, but by that time the body was completely decomposed, and the cause of death could not be ascertained. The police investigation, however, showed that there was enmity between Rama and the first accused, and that the two accused had murdered the deceased. The accused were arrested on the 4th December, 1919.

FIRST ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The statement of the first accused was that he did not kill Rama by beating him and pushing him down in the water of the river. He was at Borigaon on the day on which the deceased was killed. The case had been trumped up. The second accused had made a confession implicating the first accused. But he withdrew this confession, stating that it was false. He was given smoke of chillies, and was lifted by his neck. He was given blows in his chest and slapped on cheeks. He was pulled by his hair. His legs were turned and put round his neck. The Fouzdar gave me four annas and told him to confess. His brother was harrassed and a fowl was taken from his house and eaten. He had gone to look for a bride.

The Sessions Judge observed that he was unable to accept the verdict of the jury, and was clearly of opinion that the accused's guilt was not proved. The case against them rested on the evidence of the alleged eye-witness Shidwa and the retracted confession of accused No. 2. Shidwa was in his opinion a false witness. The witness' story about the accused drowning the deceased by standing on his back, seemed improbable, if not ridiculous. In fact, the confession and Shidwa's story could not stand together. They were contradictory of one another. The second accused's confession bear marks of tutoring. It seemed a carefully prepared story, where no detail was overlooked and every fact was arranged in its proper place. An unlettered Varli would not be telling his story in that methodical fashion unless it was put into his mouth. The statement was besides self-exculpatory, and it would not be difficult to persuade a man like him to believe that by making it he would be doing no harm to himself. The post-mortem examination did not disclose any marks of violence on the body, or any fractures. Nor was any bruise found on the neck at the inquest. It was quite possible that the death was due to accidental drowning.

THE JUDGMENT

Their Lordships observed that they had considered the entire evidence and had given due weight to the opinions of the jury and the Sessions Judge. The case was sought to be supported on the evidence of Shidwa and the retracted confession of the accused No. 2. Medical evidence did not disclose any marks of violence on the body, or did not disclose the cause of death. There were some marks of injury on the temple and the neck. The cause of death was not ascertained. Under those circumstances it was not established beyond all doubt that his death was homicidal. The Sessions Judge had expressed his opinion that the witness Shidwa was a false witness. The account given by that witness did not appear to be credible. On the whole it was not safe to rely upon the evidence of Shidwa. The Sessions Judge had said that the confession was probably the result of tutoring. He did not attach any importance to the confession. It seemed to their Lordships that the evidence of prosecution becomes weak when the confession and Shidwa's evidence were put aside. Their Lordships were of opinion that the conclusions arrived at by the Sessions Judge were right. The accused should be acquitted and discharged.

The Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patker, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the first accused. Mr. Kotasthane appeared for the second accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

77-19—181-18—N C Dalal, J A Grant & Co. a firm v. Dada Miya Khandwani, Craigie B & Co., Part heard.

2-20—3216-19—Kanga and S. Khan Bahadur B D Padamji v. Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K & Co.

7-20—452-18—Wadia G and Co., Haji Ahmed bin Saleh v. Aga Mirza Mahomed Taki Afshar, Mirza M and M.

70-13—1312-15—Ard H D & Co., Ardeshir Cawasji Powwalla v. Bai Kapurbai widow, Captain & V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

243-20—Shroff and D. Cumar Shri Ranjitsinkhji v. The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th February 1920 was 30.02 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers temperature correction is needed only when compared at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

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HOOLIGANISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Relating some facts of deplorable and painful character referring to the hooligan conduct of some Parsis during the Sanja Festival, such as, of insulting and obstructing the railwaymen in their duty, by pulling the alarm-chain and causing the train to stop half the way; snatching up the tea cup at the Palgar Station and just fancy all these for the sake of "some fun."

No doubt well-educated and respectable Parsis will consider such hooligans a real source of trouble and disgrace amongst them. There are only few such, who play such sort of mischiefs on the slightest opportunity.

There is another instance, somewhat dangerous, which I wish to bring before you readers; a dangerous sort of mischief played by one of such type of Parsi hooligans, who may also be termed "Korga-ism" in the vernacular), in connexion with a friend of mine who is as much of a harmless disposition as he is well-known as an artist in Bombay.

A person of such similar type, (whose name is already been revealed, as well as his object of doing such mischief), was hired so to speak, to spread a scandal, such as likely to injure the reputation and good name of my friend, and he accomplished this with the assistance of a certain band of people who, in way of their business are keeping themselves moving about in the whole city.

He and his colleagues continued their mission to harrass and insult him whenever opportunity accured, in the streets and public places, for a considerable time and several times my friend was even followed by such men, on his railway travels, and there too he had to experience the similar affair while getting out on the station platforms.

After gathering necessary information the matter has now already been reported to the proper authorities to deal with.

No doubt the better class of Parsis will show their utter disgust of such contemptible vulgarism amongst them; and will always think it their duty to expose their mischiefs through the medium of newspapers, that the unconscious, and the innocent may well be their guard against such "dirty tricks."

Yours, etc.,

"A Member of the Parsi Community."

Feb. 20.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1909 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to favour us a trial.

ENTERTAINMENTS WITH A PURPOSE

BOMBAY'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

HELP NEEDED IN A NOBLE CAUSE.

All sections of Bombay society seem to be agreed that Thursday night's Bal Masque at the Town Hall was one of the most brilliant and delightful balls ever given in the Presidency. The introduction of the cotillion was a great success, and from their Excellencies down everyone enjoyed the ball from first to last.

It is safe to say, also, that everyone concerned found added pleasure in the knowledge that this function, not merely gave enjoyment to a very large section of Bombay society, but also yielded substantial aid to the fine national cause of Children's Welfare work. For that it was organised; because of that their Excellencies threw all their influence into the scale to ensure its success. Now that it is over, the people of Bombay are reminded that the Children's Welfare campaign has hardly begun yet, and that very much remains to be done. It is vitally necessary that there should be no relaxation of effort; and, be it said, there are more entertainments to come in the service of the same fine cause, each one of which, in its own distinctive way, should have the same brilliant success that attended Thursday's Fancy Dress Ball.

Help needed now.

More pearls are needed for the Childhen's Welfare Pearl Necklace, which will eventually give to some fortunate person a magnificent ornament that will be famous, to say nothing of the lesser awards of beautiful pearls for earrings, rings and the like.

A great many more subscriptions to the Children's Welfare funds are wanted, for a very large sum is necessary to start the work on a basis at all adequate to Bombay's crying needs. Mr. Kidd, of the National Bank of India is waiting for *your* contributions, which will duly be acknowledged in all newspapers.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, at the Prince of Wales' Museum, will open on March 8. *Your* help is needed here, and *now*. Your attendance when the Exhibition opens is, of course, a foregone conclusion, for this will be one of the most humanly interesting exhibitions ever held in the Presidency. Enquiry should be made at once at the Exhibition Offices, just inside the main entrance. All kinds of help are wanted.

A Charming show.

In the week before the Exhibition and Fete open, on March 2nd, 3rd, and 4th a uniquely attractively entertainment will be staged at the Empire Theatre, under the personal patronage of Her Excellency, Lady Lloyd, in aid of Children's Welfare. There will be two matinee performances, and one evening performance, and plans may be seen at Messrs. Rose and Coy's. Everyone will want to see this delightful show, and for that reason tickets should be secured at once. The entertainment, arranged by Miss Shockoll (well-known for her successful exhibitions in Mussoorie) will consist of a Ballet, and Display of Dancing by some 40 or 50 dancers, whose ages range from 3 years to 15 or 16 years. The national dances of many different countries will be given, there will be a number of solo dances, and there will be a grand "Butterfly Ball" which is likely to prove one of the prettiest sights ever seen on a Bombay stage. Such an entertainment has not been seen here before, and application for tickets should be made at once to avoid disappointment, for everyone will want to see this charming show. Adequate purdah arrangements will be made.

Another entertainment in aid of Children's Welfare work which all Bombay should support, will be given in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the College of Science, during the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, beginning on March 8th. This is a musical play to be produced by a party of Bombay amateurs. It is entitled "Where the Jelum Flows," and the story of the play has its scene in picturesque Srinagar. Costumes and scenery are all being specially designed; suitable Eastern music has been introduced, and is certain to be adequately presented, since His Excellency, the Governor's Band is very kindly being lent for the occasion.

The message to you.

In the Exhibition and Fete itself there will be many entertainments and attractive sideshows, and large attendances should be the rule each day. The cause in which all these arrangements are being made is one which no man or woman of good will, and least of all any patriotic Indian, can afford to neglect. Constitutional Reforms will be robbed of much of their efficacy if we cannot strengthen and improve the race. The babies of our generation are the citizens, voters, and administrators of the next generation. The wastage of infant life in Bombay today is a tragedy which must be ended, and Children's Welfare organization will do more than anything else to bring about the urgently needed improvement. Therefore it is that Bombay society rallies about their Excellencies with enthusiasm in this noble cause; therefore it is that, with every confidence in the response to be made, the hearty co-operation and help of every man and woman of good heart, is earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions received.

Hereunder will be found a list of subscriptions received to date for the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete. These generous donations are most gratefully acknowledged, and further help from rich and poor alike is earnestly invited.

A Friend of Children Rs. 25,000; A Friend Rs. 20,000; Sir Sassoon J. David Bart., Rs. 10,000; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Rs. 10,000; Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 10,000; Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdoolkader Rs. 10,000; Colonel C. H. L. Meyer Rs. 500; Mr. A. J. Billimoria Rs. 500; A Sympathiser Rs. 5,000; Mr. A. H. Mama Karachi Rs 1,000; Mr. Goolamhusein Moosbhai Rs. 10, The Trustees N. M. Wadia Fund Rs. 50,000 in five yearly instalments Rs. 10,000; Mr. and Mrs. Khoshru N. Banaji Rs. 500; Dr. V. K. Parulker Rs. 100. Per Mrs. Harrington:—Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia Rs. 500; Mr. G. E. D. Langley Rs. 25); Mr. G. Wesche-Dart Rs. 100; Mr. Khoja M. Nathoo Rs. 50; A. O. M. Rs. 50; Mr. H. Gannon Rs. 50; Mr. H. T. Gorrie Rs. 50; Mr. P. B. Master Rs. 25; Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Rs. 25; Mr. W. Dunkerley Rs. 25; Mr. A. V. Parekh Rs. 25; Mr. Tarachand Ghanshatamdas Rs 25; Messrs. Langley and Co.'s Staff Rs. 19; Mr. C. N. Baker Rs. 15; J. R. R. 10; Mr. A. H. Rhodes Rs. 10; Mr. S. D Chard Rs. 10; Mr. T. G. Coates Rs 10 Mrs. M. R. Chhibar Rs 10; J. S. H. Rs 10; Mr. Sitaram Gungudhur Rs 10; 63 sums under Rupees ten Rs. 154; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Rs. 500; Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons Rs 250; Total Rs. 119,8 4.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE NECKLACE.

The following statement shows pearls and cash presented to date for the Children's Welfare Necklace:—

H. E. Lady Lloyd 1 pearl; Mr. A. Rosenthal 1 pearl with jewelled clasp; Major Weigall 1 pearl; Lady Jehangir 12 pearls; Mrs. M. S. Dowda 1 pearl; Mrs. Meston 1 Dowda 1 pearls; Mr. Dadoojee Rahi 2 pearls; Sir Shapurjee Broacha cheque for Rs. 7,000; Mrs. Priestley 1 pearl; Mrs. Dowen 1 pearl; Lady Jeejeebhoy 1 pearl; Mr. Panna Lal 1 pearl; Mrs. Purshotamdas Thakurdas 1 pearl; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy cheque for Rs. 1-5; Lady Ratan Tata cheque for Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mathuradas Gocouldas cheque for Rs. 1,000; Mrs. J. B. Petit cheque for Rs. 1,000; Anonymous cheque for Rs. 5,0; Mr. Tarachand Pursram 1 pearl; Mr. N. N. Wadia 1 pearl; Messrs. Valabdas Chaturbhoy and Co. 1 pearl; Mrs. Pratt 1 pearl; Mr. H. R. Greaves cheque for Rs. 1,000; A Parsee Lady 2 pearls; A Parsee Gentleman 2 pearls; Mrs. Bachubai M. Sorabjee cheque for Rs. 100; Mrs. Chimanlal Mohanlal and Co. 2 pearls; Mrs. Jamsetjee B. Petit cheque for Rs 250; N. N. cheque for Rs. 100; Mrs. Sugdury cheque for Rs. 100; Mrs. Baird 1 pearl; Sir Sassoon David cheque for Rs. 500; Mr. Shantidas Askuran cheque for Rs. 10,000; Mrs. A. K. Graham cheque for Rs. 150; Mrs. Saiebhoy Tyebjee 2 pearls; Mrs. Amiruddin S. Tyebjee 1 pearl; Mr. Dawoodbhai S. Tyebjee 1 pearl; Sir Kishendas Mungaldas 1 pearl; Mrs. L. B. Welinkar 1 pearl; Bai Hirabai J. Petit 1 pearl; Bai Bachubai M. Jeejeebhoy 1 pearl; Mrs. Acworth 1 pearl; Mrs. H. Campbell 1 pearl; Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani 3 pearls; H. H. the Lady Ali Shah, a necklace of 104 pearls with seed pearls between each; Mr. Haridas Madhavdas Amashy 1 pearl; Mr. Kilchand Devchand 1 pearl; Mr. Mooljee Lukhmidas 1 pearl; Mr. Vussanji Bhagwandas cheque for Rs. 5.0; Mr. Devsi Banjee Rs. 501; Mrs. Jehangir A. Wadia 1 pearl; Messrs. Pohomul Bros. pearl; Mrs. W. S. Millard cheque for Rs. 150; Mrs. Faiz Tyabji cheque for Rs. 25; Mrs. Amberson Marten cheque for Rs. 500; Mrs. Reckathai Premchand Roychand 1 pearl; Mr. J. P. Chrystal 1 pearl; "C" Rs. 200; Mr W. P. Pechey cheque for Rs. 500; Mr. Abdul Wahab Misheri 5 pearls; Mr. Khoorshed Cassamally Jairazbhoy 4 pearls; H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi Rs. 1,000; Mr. Shivnarayan Nowani Rs. 2,561; Lady Dorab Tata pearl; Mrs. Perozeshaw B. Jijibhoy 1 pearl; Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers 1 pearl; Miss Shri Krisban Welinkar 1 pearl; Mr. Narandas V. Dossa cheque for Rs. 101; Messrs. A. P. & C. Tolkowsky, Bombay, Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Chief of Miraj Rs. 500; Sir Vithaldas and Lady Thackersey cheque for Rs. 1,000; "Cotton Merchant" Rs. 300; H. H. the Maharaja of Palitana cheque for Rs. 1,000; Mrs S. B. Tyabji (Ahmedabad) cheque for Rs. 100; Mr. R. Paterson Brown cheque for Rs. 200; Mr. D. J. D. Bana cheque for Rs. 33; Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas cheque for Rs. 125.

The following ladies and gentlemen are members of the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace Sub-Committee and are authorised to receive pearls or money for the necklace:—

Lady Jehangir, Ready Money House; Mrs. R. Jeejeebhoy The Cliff, Ridge Road; Mrs J. C. Bowen Altamont Road; Mrs F. A. Vakil, Pedder Road; Mr. J. P. Chrystal c/o Messrs. Chrystal & Co., Hornby Road; Mr. A. Rosenthal Messrs Rosenthal Bros. Hornby Road; Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Watchagandhi Road Gamdevi.

Intending donors are requested to send their pearls or money as soon as possible to any the above or to the undersigned, and they will be duly acknowledged.

The pearls are on view at the Army and Navy Stores, but may be removed from the Show Case for a day next week, in order have the necklace made up.

KATHLEEN HEPPER,
Chairman,
Sub-Committee,
Children's Welfare Necklace.

Malabar Hill,
20th February, 1920.

LABOUR DISPUTE IN MADRAS.

SUGGESTED BOARD OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

In view of the developments of the disputes between the management of the Buckingham and the Carnatic mills and their employees, the local Government has on the recommendation of the Commission of Labour issued the following order:—

The Commissioner of Labour will be requested to appoint a Board of Enquiry to examine into the matters relevant to the dispute and to address the Managing Directors of the Buckingham and the Carnatic mills and the representatives of employees asking them whether they will accept the enquiry by such a board and if so, to arrange for the enquiry to take place with the least possible delay.

The Commissioner will be requested as soon as his advisory board has been formed to examine with them the whole question drawing up rules for dealing with labour disputes and with conditions on which associations of employers and workmen shall be recognised for the purposes of such rules.

Save the Children

HAT is Children's Welfare Work?

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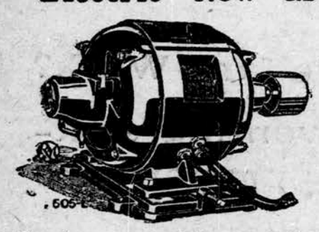

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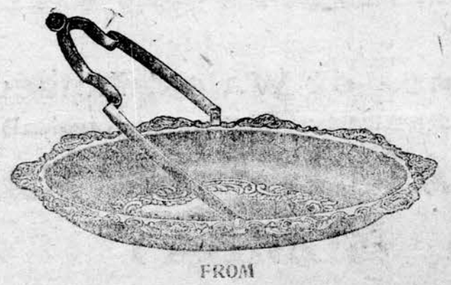

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GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd arrived to-day by a special train and were received by the officials and prominent citizens. Mr. Chatfield, the Collector introduced the Officials and Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy, Municipal president and Mulchand Shah, Vice president introduced the Municipal Councillors and others. H. E. the Governor received a Municipal address at Shahibagh.

Replying to the address His Excellency said:—Lady Lloyd's pleasure is much enhanced by the assurance you give to give a ready response to her efforts on behalf of women and children of the Presidency. I am glad to receive your expressions of regret for grave disorders of April. A very generous measure of amnesty has been extended to the guilty persons and I feel sure of their future good conduct. The people of Ahmedabad will show that His Majesty's clemency was not unmerited. Your application for a loan will receive early and full consideration. I want you to be business like, not to be content with discussions only. You have able and competent president and under his guidence I look forward with confidence to your progress.

His Excellency the Governer held a Durbar in the afternoon. Besides the sirdars of Gujrat there were present Sir Girjarrabad Chinubhoy, Sir Nowroji Peatonji Vakil C. I. E., Sheth Ambalal Sarabhoy and leading shethias. The Governor in addressing the assembly expessed pleasure in meeting the representatives of the oldest families of Gujrat. He expressed gratitude for the unbroken loyality displayed by them during the great war and troublesome time.

SIR FRANK SLY AT JUBBULPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE. Feb. 21.

At the Jubbulpore Town Hall in the evening of the 20th inst. the District Council of the Jubbulpore District, the Municipal Committee of Jubbulpore, the Anjuman Islamia and the Hitakarni Sabha, presented separate addresses to Sir Frank Sly on his first visit to the town, after assuming the office of Chief Commissioner of the Province.

Sir Frank Sly in the course of his reply to them said that it would be his duty to make himself as fully acquainted as he possibly could with their needs.

He particularly welcomed the expression in all the four addresses of a real desire to start the new government on a basis of co-operation between officials and non-officials and between all classes and communities, because he was convinced that this scheme could never materialise into real success except on a basis of whole-hearted co-operation between all classes. The great task, the immediate task, that lay before the leaders of the people of the division and of every part of the province was to undertake the education of the elector and to teach him his personal responsibility for the policy of the Government in the future.

Referring to the addresses of the Anjuman Islamia and the Hitakarni Sabha, Associations established mainly for the advancement of education Sir Frank said that he knew of no more praiseworthy object nor more deserving of support both from the public and from government. He thought that much still remained to be done in regard to the improvement of the education given in their schools, particularly in the improvement of the staff of teachers. If they wanted to improve the staff in their schools they must give good salaries adequate to attract the right class of teachers.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The principle underlying compulsion in primary education is being strangely distorted in Poona by the party that seeks to limit it to boys on an adventitious ground. The very essence of compulsion is equality either in right or liability. It does not lie in the expediency of the time or the temporary need of the city or the province or even the country. Any division of the population will certainly defeat the spirit of the Primary Education Act, whether its letter may or may not be defeated. Why such a division is not expressly prohibited is known to experts, although (as it strikes an ordinary man) probably owing to the fact that it never occurred to the framers of the Act that such an ingenious construction would be put upon it. I am fortified in this behalf by the fact that the idea of compulsory education was first conceived in those countries of Europe wherein girls and boys are not looked upon differently as regards education. I put it to those that propose dividing the population by sex how they would take a division by caste. Would they not call it monstrous unjust and against the very spirit both of the principle of compulsion and the Act providing for it? Is there any difference in principle between a division by caste and a division by sex, except the principle of the deeprooted prejudices of the Indian mind? The specious proposal made at present by Mr. Kelkar has this result that there will be imposed on the people of Poona a burden of some sixty thousand a year and not a single rupee out of that sum would be spent on girls. The Nationalists would not have patience with the ten year limit being put to the first Statutory Commission's inquiry about the political reforms, but Nationaliers of Poona have no hesitation to put off the question of compulsory primary education of girls for an indefinite time and that too in the face of the resolution on women's franchise passed by the National Congress in three successive Sessions, to which body the following of Mr. Kelkar protest their loyalty. So long as people are not prepared to bear the burden of compulsory primary education for both girls and boys, they will only encourage and give more facilities to but not compel education in compartments.—Yours, etc.

HARSHAD ROY MEHTA.

RELEASBD MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

WELCOME AT CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 23.

The following Martial Law prisoners, Messrs. Chiraghdin Pahlwan, Habib Pahlwan, Tejarsingh Singarasingh, Jagirsingh, Kartarsingh Mannu, Ganpat Lochmandas Lalchand Sardarilal Pirbuksa, Sultan Ramzan Fazaldin Shamjaa and Manna Sain, who were transported for life in June last, were released under the Royal Proclamation and reached Calcutta on Saturday last. They are putting up with Punjabi, merchants. To-day, they were entertained by the Calcutta Reception Committee, formed to welcomes Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Punjab leaders. Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew Lala Dunichand, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chawdhary and Lala Gobhardandas breakfasted with them.

A correspondent wires from Yeotmal:—The third Wardha Taluq Conference will be held at Pulgaon on 29th Febraury under the presidentship of Dr. Moonji of Nagpur Delegates and visitors will be allowed to attend the Conference free. All arrangements are adequately made up.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HOOLIGANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What is to become of public speaking in India, if hooligans who hooted Mrs. Besant at the Shantaram Chawl meeting, are to dictate who shall speak and who shall not speak at public meetings? There is a very dark future in store for us if rowdism which is unquestionably growing day by day, is not checked in time. Responsible leaders and organs of public opinion must condemn it without equivocation or reserve. To "shame" down a speaker who happens for the time being to be unpopular, has become a regular habit with certain sections of the public, and it is regrettable to find certain irresponsible, so-called leaders exciting an unthinking mob against the leaders of the opposite party. Even students are succumbing to the contaminating spirit of hooliganism.

Sir, one is filled with unspeakable horror when one imagines that excited scene—a venerable, old lady who has devoted herself heart and soul to India, standing there on the platform with folded hands, endeavouring unsuccessfully to speak amidst a storm of persistent "shame." What a dishonour to the proverbially gentlemanly character of Indians!

I hope Bombay will not suffer to let the event pass without a severe comment.—Yours, etc.,

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NATIONALISTS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me just a little space in your columns to briefly explain the position of the Nationalist Councillor in the Bombay Municipality towards the question of Compulsory Education for boys and girls?

It is untrue to say that the Nationalists are opposed to education of women. The simple question before the Poona Municipality is whether compulsion should be applied to boys and girls simultaneously or whether compulsion may not be applied to girls a little time after that to boys from special reasons some of which may be stated as follows:—

The cost of free compulsory education to boys and girls simultaneously would be too heavy for the Municipality to bear at once in the present state of its finances.

The Municipality has already made education free for girls though it is not yet free for boys; and even in the scheme prepared by the Municipal School Board a special allotment was made for further extention and encouragement of education to girls on a voluntary basis. It is generally agreed that compulsion should not be applied for eudcation till an appreciable percentage of the class of children to whom it is to be applied, have already been encouraged to attend schools on a voluntary boys are alreay being educated so that that class may now be regarded as ripe for compulsion. On the other hand not more than 25 per cent. of girls are attending schools so that there is obviously yet a little time for applying compulsion to that class of children.

Men like the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. V. J. Patel had in advocating the cause of an Act for Compulsory Education, distinctly adverted to the probability of circumstances in which compulsory education would have to be applied to boys before girls. It is one thing to say that it is desirable to have compulsory education for both boys and girls simultaneously does not follow that those who would allow or ask for a little time to intervene if only as a matter of financial conveinence, apart from other considerations, between the compulsory education of boys and girls, are necessarily actuated by opposition to the cause it self of Female Education.

The scheme of compulsory education prepared by the Poona School Board as well as their opponents assumes that Government should bear only half the cost of compulsory education. This is not right, the local self-Government Conference at Ahmedabad and the Provincial Conference at Ahmednagar claimed I am told that Government must be called upon to bear a much larger share of the cost of compulsory education. The Nationalist of Poona would favour any scheme of simultaneous compulsion of both boys and girls which by this or other means reduced the cost to the Municipality within proper proportions.

Then again the views of Government in approving methods of special taxation in view of compulsory education are an uncertain quantity. Nor is it in keeping with the spirit of the Act for a simple majority in Municipality to be allowed to foist on that body the details of a scheme of compulsory education including taxation, when the Act requires a large varbitrary statutory majority for passing the general declaration of intention to apply the Act, which declaration above is operative for the purpose.

Of course, any aurgument is good enough to beat the nationalist with, so long as the moderate press is determined to play the role of a Devils advocate. But I do demand from the general public not only the common charity if judgment but also a closer consideration of the practical aspects of this veded question. The Nationalists areas to women, and if it were only question of indivi dual self sacrifice for the cause the former would not lay behind the latter. But the question of compulsory education is unfortunately not one that could be decided in that fashion and the view of the average man in the Municipal area who is to be taxed, has got to the taken into account by his elected representative in the Municipality. Let me therefor once more raise my view against the wanton misrepresentation made by the Moderate Press that the Nationalists as a class or even in the case of the Poona Municipality are at heart opposed to the education of women.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. KELKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

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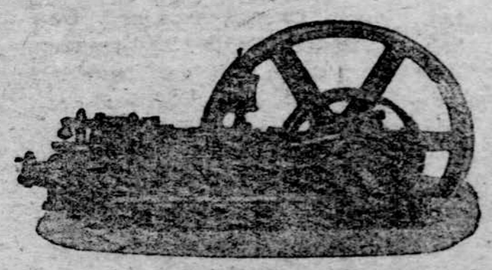

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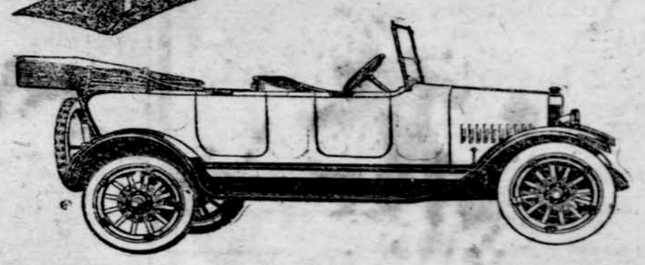

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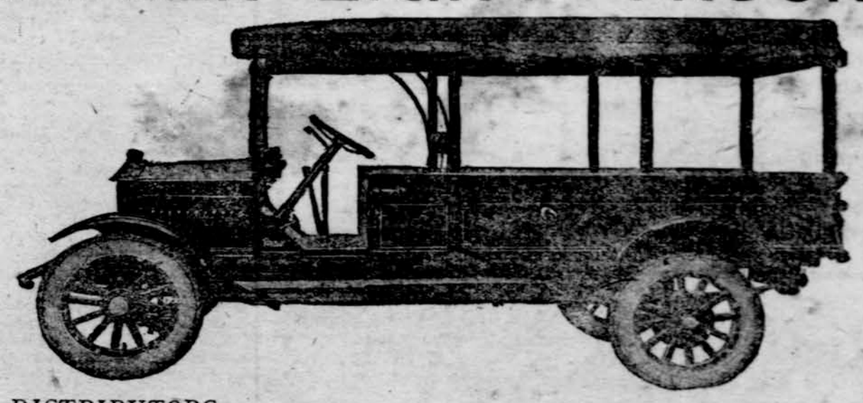

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